The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1904. NO. 9

LOCAL NOTES.

—Oats for seed at O'Connors.

—Frank McElwain, a stone mason, of Franklinville, contracted smallpox last week.

—Mrs. John Ripple, of Mount Union, visited among friends in Mapleton last Thursday.

—James C. Dell, of Union township, is spending some time with friends in Bedford and Somerset counties.

—Visit Shapiro Bros.' store and see the late and artistic designs in wall paper. Prices for single bolt, 4c and up.

—G. B. Potts and E. E. Neice were Mapleton people who attended Barnum and Bailey's circus at Altoona Monday.

—Rev. J. J. Duncan, of Woodbine, Md., will preach in the Mapleton Presbyterian church Sabbath, May 22nd, at 10.15 o'clock.

—Frog hunters should remember that these toothsome amphibians are now protected by law, and can only be taken from July 1 until November 1.

—Alexander Port, of Huntingdon, has been reappointed by Governor Pennypacker a member of the board of managers of the Huntingdon reformatory.

—W. J. Nupper and family, of Pierce county, Wisconsin, who had been spending the winter in Mapleton, last Thursday took their departure for their western home.

—Fresh beef, Dold's meats, country-cured pork, eggs, bologna, chipped beef, boiled ham and corned beef at J. B. McClain's meat market. Your patronage solicited.

—A pay station of the Saltillo Telephone company has been re-established in Mapleton at the residence of Jesse B. McClain, in the room formerly occupied by Miss Alice Wright.

—Miss Emma Hamilton, who taught No. 4 school in this borough the past term, last Friday departed for her home at Boiling Springs, Cumberland county, where she will spend the summer.

—Jacob Hess and wife, of Coalmont, spent Sunday with W. F. Gillam's family in Mapleton. Mr. Hess has recently retired from the mercantile business in which he has been engaged for many years.

—Oscar L. Wilson, employed as passenger brakeman on the Lake Erie railroad at Pittsburg, is spending a couple days with his parents in this place. He is returning from a pleasure trip to Philadelphia.

—The dwelling of G. W. Wright on Grant street has been treated to a new coat of paint which makes the house present a very beautiful appearance. The work was done by our local painter, E. E. McCarl.

—The ladies of the M. E. church will hold a box social in the old church Saturday evening, May 28th. The boxes will be sold at 8 o'clock. Ice cream will be sold and coffee furnished free of cost. Everybody invited.

—The postal law now makes the taking of a newspaper and the refusal to pay for the same theft, and any person guilty of such action is liable to criminal proceedings, the same as if he had stolen goods to the amount of his subscription.

—Just in, a car load of feed and grain. Corn and oats chop, $1.30; dairy feed, $1.30; buckeye wheat feed, $1.30; corn meal feed, $1.40; cracked corn, $1.40; corn, oats and barley feed, $1.45. Remember full 100 lbs. to the sack. Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

—Henry Wagner, wife and two sons, of Clay township, returned to their home yesterday after spending a few days with the family of Frank Yetter in this place. They were accompanied on their return by Miss Lillie Wagner who had been spending some time here.

—G. C. Miller, formerly of Mapleton, but for several years past a resident of Mead, Nebraska, writes us that he is at New Oxford, Pennsylvania, for treatment for cancer. This is the second time he has been under treatment for this ailment and we hope permanent relief may result from this trip.

—The Altoona *Tribune* of this morning says: A pickpocket relieved Miss Annie Brumbaugh, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Robley, of 936 Seventeenth street, of $6 while she was in attendance at the circus on Monday. The money was taken out of her chatelaine, which was fastened to her belt.

—Claude, youngest son of John G. Gillam, while jumping on the Cassville stage was caught between one of the front wheels and the bed of the stage. His body was severely squeezed and for a while it was feared his injuries were of a serious character. Boys ought not to jump on moving wagons.

—A. W. Taggart, who for the past year had been superintendent and bookkeeper for the Pittsburg White Sand company at Mapleton, and who resigned his position on the 2nd inst., departed for Pittsburg last Friday. He has not yet decided what to do and may continue to reside in Mapleton for a while. He is succeeded at the sand company's office by ex-deputy sheriff, W. H. H. McElroy, of Huntingdon.

—The Thirty-third senatorial district republican conference was held at Harrisburg yesterday to nominate a candidate for state senator. The three conferees from Franklin county voted for Senator Alexander Stewart, of Scotland; Huntingdon county's three conferees voted for A. S. Welch, of Mount Union. After taking several fruitless ballots the conference adjourned until to-day. It is thought the conference will result in a deadlock.

—On April 11, Superior court reversed the ruling of Judge Gordon, of Clearfield county, who held court here during the suit of C. H. Miller vs. B. F. Fink. The point of dispute was concerning the ownership of a strip of ground 35 feet in depth by the width of Mr. Fink's present building and it lies in the rear of the same. The lower court decided that the land should revert to the original owner, the plaintiff, but the Superior court ruled to the contrary. Mr. Miller has thirty days in which to decide whether or not he will take it to Supreme court.—*News.*

—By an order which went into effect yesterday five hundred men were indefinitely suspended at the Juniata shops, two hundred at the Altoona shops, two at the Huntingdon shop, seven at the Mifflin shop and thirty-nine of the seventy-one at the Hollidaysburg round house. A number of men on shifting crews have also been suspended and officials of the middle division are instructed to reduce the number of men on the rolls. The reason given for the reduction is that there has been a general falling off of business along the line.

—Jesse Hydecker, son of the late Amos Hydecker, in attempting to get off an east bound freight train a short distance east of Mapleton last Wednesday evening had four toes of his left foot so badly mashed that amputation was necessary. He was taken to the Altoona hospital. The lad who is 16 years of age had been an inmate of one of the Soldiers' Orphans' schools and had developed an ailment which necessitated his removal to the state institution at Oaks, Venango county. It is not known when he left that institution. He has relatives living at Mapleton and Mount Union and it is supposed he was on his way to them when the accident occurred.

—A telegram from Geiger, Somerset county, under date of Saturday, says: The western section of the old South Penn railroad, which, with right of way, grading, bridges and tunnels, cost into the million dollars, was sold here to-day under foreclosure of a mortgage for the sum of $10,000,000. It was knocked down to David R. Preston and W. W. Woods, but whom these gentlemen represent is not certain, though it is generally supposed to be the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The sale was made at the instigation of the Union Trust company, of New York city, which is the trustee under the mortgage above mentioned, some of the bonds of which, it is said, are held by the Vanderbilt interests.

Surprised Their Pastor.

Rev. W. F. Gilbert, pastor of the U. B. church of this place, and his wife last Thursday paid a visit to friends in Mt. Union. On their arrival home on the evening train, to their surprise, they found their home occupied by a very jolly host of friends and neighbors, about seventy-five in number; also a rich donotion consisting of provision, presents and money. After spending a while in social chat the party was furnished some music and singing. Then a brief talk and thanks were given by Rev. Gilbert and after a short prayer we departed for our homes feeling that we all enjoyed a pleasant evening together. A GUEST.

Quick Arrest.

J. A. Gulledge, of Verbena, Ala., was twice in the hospital from a severe case of piles causing 24 tumors. After doctors and all remedies failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly arrested further inflammation and cured him. It conquers aches and kills pain. 25c. at Wright & Dell's.

May Court—Second Week.

Sale of real estate of Rev. B. B. Hamlin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, awarded for payment of debts.

Petition of Elmer Louder for citation on the administrator of Rev. B. B. Hamlin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, to show cause why specific performance of contract for sale of lot in Huntingdon should not be decreed. Citation awarded.

George W. Numer appointed guardian of the minor children of George G. Cogley, late of Henderson township, deceased.

H. B. Dunn, Esq., appointed auditor to decide all claims against the estate of Samuel H. Irvine, late of Jackson township, deceased, and make distribution of the deferred payments of puchase money.

E. P. Geist appointed guardian of Harold D. Gates, of Franklin township.

W. R. Milliken appointed guardian of Gretta and Margery Milliken, of the borough of Huntingdon.

Henry Nolder appointed constable for Logan township.

H. B. Dunn, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute funds in hands of the sheriff arising from the sale of the real estate of Charley W. Cisney, of Tell township.

Petition of American Bonding Company, of Baltimore, to be authorized to become surety on bonds presented, and prayer granted.

In the matter of the petition for a bridge over Aughwick Creek, in Cromwell township, grand jury report in favor of erecting such bridge.

J. E. Ketterman, Wilson Henry and J. R. Leffard appointed viewers for site for a county bridge in Spruce Creek township.

In the matter of the bill in equity of R. W. Jacobs vs. Keystone Boiler and Radiator Company for the appointment of a receiver, hearing fixed for June 7th.

J. E. Ketterman, C. E. Heeter and Geo. Lincoln appointed viewers for a road in Penn township.

William Smith appointed high constable for Rock Hill borough.

J. C. Donelson appointed tax collector for Rock Hill borough.

In re Annie E. Black vs. H. Garner Fi. Fa., No. 33, May term, 1904. Decree made awarding issue to determine the ownership of certain goods levied upon under execution against H. H. Black.

Motions and reasons for new trial in case of Alexander Wike vs. W. H. Woolverton, filed.

In the case of the Moudy Manufacturing Co., of Mt. Union, against the Pennsylvania railroad, a verdict was rendered Wednesday afternoon for plaintiff for $6229.

Trexler Bros., plaintiffs, sued J. Murray Africa for removing sand from a tract of land in Walker township which the plaintiffs claimed. The land was unseated and was sold in 1898 for taxes, and was purchased by the defendant, Mr. Africa. The plaintiffs hold that they had paid the taxes but that their receipts and returned checks had been burned in a fire which destroyed the home in which one of the brothers lived. The court after hearing some evidence instructed the jury to award a verdict for the defendant. The case was one which involved the right of title. It will be carried to the Supreme court.

The case of Manice Reck against the Pennsylvania Railroad company resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of $210.65 and $79.35 for her father, since his child was a minor. The suit was instituted because of alleged injuries received last September at Mt. Union at the station in getting off a train which was on a middle track and in crossing to the platform was struck by a passing freight engine. She, however, was not much injured.

Sale Register.

Saturday, May 21, 1904, George Hughes will sell at public sale at his residence on Glendower way, household goods consisting of stoves, tables, cupboards, chairs, sewing machine, clocks, beds and bedding, carpet, oil cloth, washing machine, tubs, etc. Sale will commence at one o'clock.

Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again" writes D. H. Turner of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at Wright & Dell's.

Smallpox and Vaccination.

BY DR. A. J. HAMILTON.

[Fourth paper.]

THE EFFICACY OF VACCINATION.

There is no other procedure known to medical science which is so uniformly successful in its results as vaccination. Quinine is a specific in malarial fever, but frequently fails. The salicylates are regarded as specific in rheumatism, yet many cases resist their influence, but one who has been vaccinated and revaccinated can bid defiance to smallpox. The protection is complete. Even those who have had the disease are in more danger from a second attack than those successfully vaccinated. Statistics in abundance prove the truth of this assertion.

Paradoxical as it may appear, the very efficacy of vaccination was the chief reason why it fell into disuse. Through its application smallpox had well nigh disappeared. The terror it inspired died with those who had witnessed its ravages. A new generation grew up with the false impression that their forefathers had been unduly nervous, that smallpox was not such a terrible disease as former writers had depicted, and that the probabilitiy of its attacking them was so remote that it might safely be disregarded. It is the old story, old as the human race. A new Pharoh had risen who knew not Joseph. In this connection it is safe to say that there are neighborhoods in Huntingdon county in which one-half the population under sixteen years of age is not fully protected. A fearful awakening awaits these people if this negligence continues.

In illustration of the efficiency of vaccination I may be pardoned for introducing my own experience. I was vaccinated when a small boy, so small that I cannot remember who did it, nor whether it was an arm to arm vaccination or done from "a crust." Both were recognized procedures in those days. But I remember my grandmother's dictum—she knew boys—that the sickness of which I complained was caused by smoking—smoking "snipes." But it wasn't. I had that sickness too and can testify that there is a difference. However, it was efficient, as the sequel proved.

When I left home to face the world on my own account I encountered smallpox at my first employment. It happened thus. The lady who conducted the boarding house in which a number of us found shelter had a daughter living in Harrisburg. Then came the familiar tale. The daughter, feeling unwell, resolved to visit her mother. I happened to be absent the night of her arrival and the mother, good soul, gave her my bed. Next night I slept in it. In a few days smallpox developed in the daughter. Well, perhaps that hive wasn't humming! A better opening for a smallpox specialist could scarcely be imagined. But fortunately all the persons exposed to the contagion had been vaccinated, save two. These two promptly took the disease, but it spread no farther, except in the case of one young man living near, who doubted the fact of its being smallpox and set out on a tour of investigation. He never doubted it afterwards, nor did any one else who looked upon his face.

In the German army smallpox is unknown. Here each recruit is vaccinated and re-vaccinated, and the process is repeated at intervals. The results are certain and absolute.

During the Civil war the loss among the troops, north and south, was very great, but during the Spanish-American war it was almost nothing owing to the fact that vaccination was rigidly and faithfully enforced.

In this connection Dr. Schamburg, of the Muncipal Hospital, Philadelphia, where contagious diseases are treated, writes: "No one need die of smallpox. Of more than three thousand cases treated during the last three years not one had been recently successfully vaccinated. Moreover, not one patient was received who had a good scar of vaccination performed within five years. The patients constituted two classes—those never successfully vaccinated and adults not vaccinated since infancy and childhood." These statements hold good for the great army treated by Dr. Welsh at the Municipal Hospital in a period of more than thirty years. In this hospital about one hundred and twenty trained nurses are employed in the smallpox wards. Not one of these has fallen ill with the disease, nor has any member of the medical corps contracted it. Here Dr. Welsh has given instruction to seven hundred students, and of the number but one fell ill with smallpox, and he, it was found, had not been successfully vaccinated.

A few years ago, when smallpox was spreading in the city, it was found necessary to erect additional pavilions at the hospital. About one hundred men were employed. These men were directed to be vaccinated. All submitted except four. These four contracted smallpox—The others remained well. Can any array of evidence carry more convincing proof than the above? But in the face of this evidence active anti-vaccination propoganda have been carried on in the very shadow of the hospital and it is no exaggeration of terms to declare that these anti-vaccinationists are responsible for the loss of many valuable lives, and the spread of a dissease whose presence causes enormous loss of wealth, for statistics show a death rate of two hundred per year in Philadelphia.

"The statement may grieve afflicted families, but it is nevertheless the truth that every one of these lives might have peen spared. There is no excuse at the present day for any to perish from smallpox. *The man who neglects to have his children vaccinated is guilty of criminal negligence. More so, indeed, than he who stores in his house dangerous explosives.*"

"School teachers will seldom encounter smallpox in the public schools if the present law as to compulsory vaccination of children of school age be rigidly enforced. But schools are the great distributing centers of contagious diseases. It is invariably found that these diseases greatly lessen when the spring school term is over and increase when the fall term begins."

I have quoted largely from Dr. Schamburg because his familiarity with the disease in all its aspects is second, perhaps, to no other living man, and the figures and arguments which he submits are unanswerable.

Resolutions of Respect.

At regular services held in the Mapleton U. B. church May 15, 1904, the following preamble and resolutions on the death of Mrs. Saddie Hughes, who departed this life May 4, 1904, were adopted:

Whereas, God in His wisdom has permitted the invisible messenger of death to again enter our ranks and the home of Bro. George Hughes and therefrom remove his companion and our sister, she being a member in good standing of our Sabbath school, Christian Endeavor society and also a worker in the ladies' aid society. She has gone from the toils and cares of this life to the life beyond.

Resolved, That her vacant seat be draped in mourning for thirty days and that we sympathize with the bereaved husband and daughter.

Resolved, That we as a church bow in humble submission to the will of Him who is too wise to err and too merciful to be unjust.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, that they be entered on the church records and a copy be sent the Mapleton ITEM for publication.

B. F. SLATES,
CELIA BAKER,
MARY J. MILLER,
NANNIE HENDERSON,
EMMA LAMBERSON,
Committee.

Huntingdon County Pomona Grange.

The second quarterly meeting of Pomona Grange No. 6, P. of H., of Huntingdon county will meet in the hall of Fort Grange No. 951, McAlevy's Fort, Pa., Wednesday and Thursday, June 1 and 2, 1904.

The first session will open Wednesday evening at 7.30 and will be public, and all are cordially invited. Opening song by the choir; prayer; music. "How Accomplish the getting of every Dollar of Real and Personal Property Pay equal Share of Local Taxation?" Opened by Hon. T. O. Milliken. Question box.

Thursday morning session open at 9.15.—Music. Calling roll of officers. Reading minutes of last meeting. Naming committees. Welcome address by Van. B. Anspack. Response by R. P. Smith. Topic, "How to Increase the Fertility of the Soil the Best and Quickest Way and to Suit the Man of Small Means?" opened by T. S. Jackson. Topic, "The farmer's Duty to His Home Surroundings?" opened by J. C. Steinbach. Question box.

Thursday afternoon session open at 1.30.—Music. Report of Granges. Topic, "What Benefit Can Women Derive from the Grange?" opened by Mrs. O. M. Whipple and Mrs. J. G. Hicks. Music. Topic, "Does Poultry on the Farm Pay?" opened by D. M. Summers. Question box.

Thursday evening session open at 7.30.—This session will be devoted to work of the Fifth degree.

Each Grange is requested to notify the secretary, Miss Amelia Hirst, McAlevy's Fort, Pa., of the number of delegates coming by rail so that ample provision for conveyance may be made from Petersburg to the hall. All delegates and visiting patrons so coming will be met at Petersburg on Wednesday at noon.

J. G. HICKS, Master.
D. M. SUMMERS, Secretary.

When Carolyn Came Home.

By NELLIE E. C. SCOTT.

"It seems funny to think of you as married and settled in a home of your own, Kate, after mothering the brood of us," remarked Carolyn Mason to her sister. She bent over a vase—one of the wedding presents.

"Frank's wife gave me that. Wasn't it a shame, Caddie, that you had to go and be sick just at the time of the wedding?"

"I know it, dear. It did seem almost too much for human endurance. But if it hadn't happened I shouldn't now be here for this splendid little visit, having the fun of taking inventory of your possessions. Is this the end of the wedding presents? Isn't there a single one more?"

Something in her sister's tone caused the bride to glance up quickly.

"What do you mean by one more?" she asked.

"I was wondering if there wasn't anything from—father," replied Carolyn. Her voice faltered slightly over the last word.

"Oh, that was it, was it? Well, my dear, you may save your eyesight. There is nothing from father."

"I m so sorry!" said Carolyn. "I didn't like to write and ask you, and I had hoped you forgot to mention it."

Kate laughed unpleasantly. "Oh, I should not have forgotten it!" she said. "No, he served me as he did the boys—and you; let me go without a kind word, or one of regret. And why? Just because Bert didn't suit him. As if there's a man on earth, or a woman, either, who could do that!"

"I thought he'd surely like Jessie, when Frank married her," Carolyn hazarded.

"Yes; where could you find a nicer girl? And Dick's wife, too. But because they were not his own particular choice! And what was your unpardonable sin? Just because you—"

"Don't, Kit!" cried the girl, in distress. "What's the use of going all over the ground again?"

"Your voice was your one great talent. And he shut his door against his own child because he chose to cultivate it when the opportunity came!"

"Kate, I be of you!" cried Carolyn. "How does he get along?" she broke off, suddenly.

"He is all alone. Dick told me he called there the other evening. Father was eating his supper—a poor, picked-up meal—but his grim spirit would allow him to make no concessions. He permitted himself neither apology nor comment in asking Dick to join him.

"Did I tell you that Bert and I asked father to make his home with us when we were married? We did; but he refused in such a contemptuous way that I made up my mind right there that he, not I, should make the next advances. Well, the other night Dick said it made him positively ache to see the state of the house. But what could he do? What can anybody do?" and Kate's voice softened a little. "That's the pity of it. Father's getting old, and to be there all alone with no care whatever! He's still our father, and I miss the care I've taken of him for nearly twenty years."

A long silence fell in the room, which Carolyn broke when she could trust her voice:

"I'm going up there tomorrow, Kate."

"You're going up there! What good will it do? You'll just bring away unpleasant memory, and we Masons have enough of those."

"Oh, do you think I'd let him see me, after what he said when I went away at work. You know Bert said this morning that father was cutting bushes off in the alder meadow. I'll clean up the house and get one good supper ready for him, poor old man!"

It was with anything but a light heart that Carolyn found herself travelling the familiar way that led toward "home"—what a mockery the word seemed to her! Not a bush by the wayside, not a stone in the path but had been familiar to her ever since the happy day when her mother had watched her from the doorway the first time she went to scool.

And now! She drew the floating veil down over her face as she approached the neighboring farmhouses, partly to hide the tears that dropped, partly in the hope of keeping her identity from prying eyes.

But just as she passed the lane that led to the house of Miss J. Abigail Hemingway, and saw that sharp-eyed and shrill-voiced spinster at the window, she felt that her poor little attempt at disguise was futile, and that the neighborhood would learn of her return to her father's house before Miss Abigail slept that night.

Carolyn kept her eyes to the front, however, pretending not to hear the neighborly hail that Miss Hemingway sent after her. "I guess I'm old enough to know my own business, and to do it without any of what Dick calls 'foreign influence,'" she assured herself, as she opened her father's gate and stepped into the neglected dooryard.

That old John Mason was a "hard man" was conceded by all his neighbors. His children, one after another, had felt his heavy hand, all except little Carolyn, the baby and pet of the family, who had found the one tender spot in the man's rough nature.

Even between the two few endearments had ever passed; but the laying of the father's work-worn hand upon her brown curls was enough to make the child happy for days.

As she grew older, and especially after her mother's death, when the storm of his wrath would break upon the older children, oftentimes for slight cause, Carolyn, in a tremor of fear for brother or sister, would creep to her father's side and slip her hand into his. As if there were magic in her touch, it never failed of effect.

But Carolyn's decision as to her "career" not only aroused the most profound sensation in the neighborhood, but changed in a day the happy relationship that had existed between her and her father for the nineteen years of her life.

Carolyn was the leading soprano in the choir of the church, and when in Christmas carol or Easter nymn her voice rose clear and high, those few travelled ones who had been as far as Boston or New York loyally declared that she could hold her own against any celebrity.

One summer a famous singer came to the village and heard Carolyn's voice. She took Carolyn away with her, placed her under the best tutors, and was training her for success.

But Carolyn's father had not seen or written to her since the day she had left home.

She found the key in that time-honored hiding-place—under the doormat. She thought Kate's description of the place had prepared her for what she should find; but the sight of the kitchen, once a marvel of neatness, depressed her. But she had not forgotten how to work. Resolutely she turned back her sleeves, and put on the big apron she had brought with her. Then she built a fire in the stove and began.

Soiled dishes were everywhere; and when these were washed it was impossible to put them back upon the dirty snelf-papers in the pantry. So, taking some old newspapers from a pile on the lounge, she sat down on the doorstep and clipped their edges into fanciful patterns, as she had used to do long ago.

The chickens came timidly toward her, and she could see in their varied hues traces of their descent from favorites of her time. A pair of fiery eyes surveyed her from a dark corner of the wood-shed, and in a delightfully unexpected answer to her tentative call, old Margery Daw, the cat, came purring and rubbing about her knees. After that Carolyn felt herself less an alien.

There was one bright spot in this benighted house—the washing was "put out," evidently, for there was plenty of clean linen. So when the rag carpets had been thoroughly swept and everything dusted, the table newly set and the stove made to shine, Carolyn felt that an article she had recently read, o?n "The Charm of an Old-Fashioned New England Kitchen," might have been written of hers. Of hers? Well, she was proud of it, anyway.

The September afternoon grew chill as the sun descended, and she put more wood on the fire and began preparatons for supper. Red and yellow peaches bending the trees in the yard reminded her how fond of peach shortcake her father used to be. In a few minutes a pan of dough was baking in the oven, and Carolyn was slicing peaches to put between the layers.

All else was done. A loaf of feather cake stood steaming on the table beside a platter of ham and potatoes. She covered this over on the table, not daring to leave it in the oven, lest her father should not find it. And now the shortcake, crown of the feast, took its place beside the other things. It was six o'clock. Carolyn, having rolled her apron in a paper, pushed the teapot to the back of the stove, and while ready for instant flight, watched the lane intently.

A figure came slowly into view over the little hill back of the house. This was what the girl had waited for, and she followed its every movement with her heart in her eyes.

Farther and farther back from the window she drew, that he might not see her, but she missed not a single detail. She noted, with a quick catching of the breath, how gray his hair had grown. Why, father—her father—was getting to be an old man! Kate had told her so, to be sure, but the statement had not impressed her like the actuality. Her father's eyes had been keen and piercing. The most noticeable thing about them now was the utter weariness in them.

He hung up the scythe in the apple-tree, and half way up to the house, as if too tired to go a step farther, dropped down upon the chopping-block and put his head between his hands.

At that moment the world held no honor that Carolyn would not have sacrificed for the right to go to her father and slip her hand into his, as when she was a child. But the memory of the words spoken three years before came back to her:

"Remember, if you leave me to go with that woman, you are no longer child of mine!"

The girl tiptoed to the door leading into the hall.

With her hand on the door-knob, Carolyn turned for a parting look at the familiar room, which had never seemed cozier, even in her mother's time. She would try always to remember it like this, and to forget how soon it must return to the state in which she had found it.

Outside in the hall, she closed the door behind her. Then she heard her father's step in the kitchen, and the sound held her irresistibly. She must see what he would do!

A light of ground glass, traced in conventional design, had been placed in the door between kitchen and hall and through the polished petals of a flower in the glass the girl watched her father. He was standing in the middle of the floor, gazing with amazement round him, and the thought came to Carolyn, "He will search to find who did it!"

But her father made no search What was to Carolyn a terrible sound—half-groan, half-cry—broke from his lips. He threw himself down in the chair at the table, and buried his face in his outflung arms.

Carolyn could bear no more Through blinding tears she made her way to the outer door, and opened it to be met on the very threshold by the last person in the world she wished to see—Miss J. Abigail Hemingway!

"Why, my dear girl!" cried Miss Hemingway, in her piercing, high pitched voice. "I just knew it was you, and told Sister Eunice so when I saw you passin'. Says I, 'There's Carolyn Mason come home again, an' if ever a good thing happened, that's one, for her father certainly needs some one to look after him.' Says I—"

Carolyn was not listening. She was thinking that her father could not possibly escape hearing the noise, and that he would presently come to see what it was all about. Carolyn was proud, too proud to be caught in the act of running away from her father's house. But could her pride bear it any better if he should come out and order her away in the presence of this prying woman?

A shuffling footstep heralded the approach of the householder. He came round the house from the back, and viewed the pair without apparent emotion. He nodded a stiff "Good evenin'!" to Miss Abigail, and shot one questioning glance at his daughter, but did not speak to her.

They might call John Mason a hard man, but no one had ever accused him of being a dull one. He saw the appeal, unconscious though it was, in Carolyn's eyes, and recognized the cause. John Mason, as well as his daughter, was proud, and blood is thicker than water. Turning to the older woman he asked, politely enough, "Was ye comin' in, Miss Abby? Anything I can do for ye?"

"No, oh, no, thank ye, Mr. Mason! I just happened to see Carolyn as she come by this afternoon, and thought I'd be the first one to run over and welcome her, that's all."

"I'm obliged to ye. Better come in, then, Carolyn, if Miss Hemin'way won't, before the supper gets cold."

Inside, father and daughter faced each other. Carolyn spoke first.

"Thank you, father, for not shaming me before her," she said, tremblingly. "I am visiting Kate, and when she told me you had no one keeping house for you, I came up to straighten things out a little, for once. I should have been away now but for meeting that woman at the door. I'm going now. Good-by!"

Instead of answering, her father came nearer, and help out both hands with an imploring gesture.

"Caddie"—he spoke the childish name huskily—"Caddie, I'm an old, broken man. Couldn't you stay with me the little while I'll need you?"

Then Carolyn found herself where she had not been since she was a child—where she had never expected to be again—in her father's arms.—Youth's Companion.

World's Smallest Monarchy.

The sovereign who reigns over the smallest monarchy in the world is the king of Cocos, a group of islands near Sumatra. These islands were discovered about 300 years ago by the captain of the Keeling, but were comparatively little known till 1825, when Mr. Ross, an Englishman, visited them, was struck by their beauty, and took up his abode there. It is his grandson, M. George Ross, who now holds the sway over the Cocos.—New York Tribune.

Eugene Andre, "orchid hunter" to one of the Rothschilds, has written a book about his adventures in search of this flower.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The President has signed a proclamation opening the Rosebud Indian reservation to settlement August 8.

The Isthmian Canal Commission is to work independently, subject only to the approval of the Secretary of War.

The Department of Agriculture is taking great pains to obtain accurate estimates of the cotton and winter wheat crops.

Republican politicians said Hitt's indorsement by his own State for second place on the ticket is almost equivalent to his selection.

Consul Hill, at Amsterdam, reports that Russian wheat is responsible for quite a loss to the American miller this year, as the crop was large in Russia, and owing to the fear of war it was rushed quickly to market.

The United States Fish Commission is making arrangements to ship the young shad recently hatched to various sections of the country, where they will be put in streams that have none or where the supply is running out.

United States Consul-General Holloway, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has reported to the State Department that minerals containing radium have been discovered in the Province of Quebec.

Judge Advocate-General Davis is investigating the love making of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Pitcher, growing out of charges filed on behalf of Miss Caroline Harold.

The Peruvian Legation in Washington issued a statement in regard to the quarrel between Peru and Brazil, and the Brazilian Legation issued another statement on the dispute.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

While a detachment of the Seventeenth Infantry was scouting, they encountered several hundred hostile Moros under Datto Ali, near Sinpatan, east of Lake Ligusan, Island of Mindanao. Lieutenants Woodruff and Hall and fifteen men were killed, and five men were wounded.

Secretary Taft has appointed Charles S. Lobingier a Judge of the Court of First Instance in the Philippines. The appointee is a young lawyer at Omaha, Neb.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Buffalo and the torpedo boat flotilla, commanded by Lieutenant Chandler, arrived at Cavite, Philippine Islands.

The natives of the Philippines have expressed their gratitude toward their entertainers and hosts in St. Louis, and also their appreciation of their reception at the Exposition.

The Republican and Democratic delegates from Hawaii to their respective national conventions here are preparing for the long journey.

DOMESTIC.

Tammany will send 800 braves to the St. Louis convention.

There has been a battle between cowboys and sheep herders near Laramie, Wyo., in which 3000 sheep were killed. The invasion of sheep means the starvation of cattle, since, for some reason or other, cattle refuse to feed where sheep have been.

Edward A. Gott, a well-known lawyer, of Detroit, Mich., formerly connected with the Wabash legal staff, committed suicide in his home. Mr. Gott was fifty years old. Financial troubles are alleged to have been the cause of his suicide.

The National Labor Committee of the employing tailors decided to adopt the "open-shop" policy.

James J. Hill and his wife gave $1,500,000 for the proposed Catholic cathedral in St. Paul, Minn.

Evidence was produced before the Inter-state Commerce Commission in Chicago that railroads paid illegal rebate to certain trusts in the guise of "switching charges."

H. M. L. Royce, of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, died of hydrophobia three years after being bitten by a dog, his case being similar in all respects to that of his sister, who died seven years ago.

The New York Chamber of Commerce re-elected as its president Morris K. Jessup.

Joseph Stillwell Cain, known as the father of the celebration of Mardi Gras in this country, died in New Orleans aged seventy-two years. In 1865 he turned out on the streets of Mobile the first Mardi Gras parade.

While fording the Chickaska River one mile north of Milan, Kan., a wagon containing W. Hanlan, wife and five children was overturned. The woman and three children were drowned. Mr. Hanlan rescued three children.

FOREIGN.

A Canadian Pacific Railroad elevator at Fort William, Ont., with 300,000 bushels of wheat, was burned. The elevator was valued at $250,000.

Thirteen thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars was paid in London for a Holbein miniature, the size of a silver dollar. Five thousand dollars was paid for a letter written by Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton.

A rumor that reached London by way of Constantinople said that 125,000 troops were being massed just beyond the Caucasus; more troops and guns were ordered ready for service in Tibet.

In Paris the Council of Ministers decided to accept the resignation of Colonel Marchand, of Fashoda fame.

Official dispatches to Paris confirm the reports that the Turkish troops have burned villages and killed many persons in the Sassoun district of Armenia.

THE FAIR CASE SETTLED

Over a Million Paid by His Relatives to End All Suits.

Aged Mrs. Nelson, the Mother of Mrs. Charles L. Fair, Will Divide Over $1,500,000 Among Relatives.

New York City.—After many months of court controversy and private negotiation, the legal battle for the $7,000,000 estate left by Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair, who were killed on August 14, 1902, in an automobile accident in France, was settled in a manner satisfactory to all the parties interested.

While the exact amount paid never may become known, it was reported from an authoritative source, it was $1,500,000 in cash and jewels, furniture and other property valued at $100,000.

The reason publicly given for ending this hotly contested suit was that the notoriety of the case was impairing the health of Mrs. Nelson, who represented the heirs of Mrs. Fair, and causing great annoyance to Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt. Another reason why both sides were eager to end the litigation was that the legal proceedings in France, New York and California were a heavy drain on the estate of $7,000,000 and that the dozen lawyers were reaping a rich harvest at the expense of both sides. Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt agree to pay the counsel fees of the Nelsons and give them a goodly sum, and the Nelsons promise never to annoy those women again.

The diplomacy of Colonel William Jay, Mrs. Oelrich's brother-in-law, is said to have brought about the end of the will contest. Beekman & Chanler represented the Nelsons in the case, and so ready were they to close the case they did not take even an hour's delay before they signed the final order of settlement.

The formal end of the case came when Justice Bischoff dismissed the complaint of the Nelsons. They had asked the court to cancel an agreement they had made with Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt whereby they accepted $178,000 to settle the case. The Justice furthermore enjoined the Nelsons from bringing further proceedings against the daughters of "Jim" Fair, all of which was in accordance with the private agreement.

Directly after Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair were killed, in August, 1902, in an auto accident in France, Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt directed Colonel William Jay, their attorney, to settle with Mrs. Fair's relatives, the Nelsons, at any price, and so avoid the annoyance of a contest. The Nelsons jumped at the offer of Colonel Jay and the agreement was signed. But when they heard that Charles Fair had left $7,000,000 they thought their $178,000 too small and cried "Fraud!" It was their contention that Mrs. Fair survived her husband several minutes, and that the estate was theirs. They said the dead man's sisters had tricked them into an unjust settlement.

BATTLE WITH PERUVIANS.

Brazilian Force Repulsed in an Attack After Losing Many Killed.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil. — News has been received of another battle in the upper Purus Valley. Colonel Arujo, who started from Chandless with 220 men, attacked the Peruvians at Santa Rosa. The fight lasted twenty-four hours. Finally Colonel Arujo had to withdraw after losing many killed and wounded. Colonel Arujo says the battle was fought under unfavorable conditions.

It is announced that the negotiations are continuing with favorable indications. Baron de Rio Branco, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that Brazil is disposed to submit the matter to arbitration if it could not be settled by direct negotiations, but that it is necessary that Peru specify her claims.

Meanwhile the military and naval preparations continue.

HUSBAND IS THE MASTER.

May Even Eject His Mother-in-Law From His Wife's House.

Columbus, Ohio.—In affirming a judgment of the Circuit Court of Erie County, the State Supreme Court has affirmed the right of a married man to rule his domicile as against his mother-in-law.

Oscar W. Green forbade his wife's mother to enter his house, but ignoring his order she presumed to visit at the house. He ejected her and she had him arrested for assault and battery. He goes free. His wife owned the property.

The Supreme Court holds that the husband is the master of the house, whether the wife owns the property or not, and as such he may deny any person admittance and may use force to eject, if necessary.

IDLE PUPIL KILLED.

Teacher Struck Him With Ruler and is Charged With His Death.

Des Moines, Iowa.—C. N. Jensen, a school teacher, at Graettinger, Iowa, is under arrest for the killing of the nine year-old son of Barney Elsenbast.

Young Elsenbast was remiss in his studies, and the teacher ordered him to study his lesson continually for an hour. The boy indulged in a mild prank and hesitated about complying. Thereupon Jensen seized a ruler and struck him several blows on the head. The boy was dazed, but apparently recovered and did as he was bidden.

That night he was taken seriously ill and next day he died. An autopsy established that the blows were responsible for his death.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "NEED OF A REVIVAL."

The Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxam Says That We Require a Fresh Conviction of the Reality of Salvation—Too Much Absorption in the Pursuit of Riches.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In Plymouth Church the Rev. Philip S. Moxom, of Springfield, Mass., preached Sunday morning. Dr. Moxom's subject was "The Need of a Revival." He took his text from Habakkuk iii:2: "O Jehovah, revive Thy work in the midst of the years; in the midst of the years make it known; in wrath remember mercy." Dr. Moxom said:

In times past, when the church was in a low state of religious vitality, the more spiritual of the members, distressed by the absence of vigorous life and burdened by the condition of the multitude who were looked upon as lost, sought a revival of religion. They sought by prayer, earnest and long continued, to deepen their own experience of divine grace; they sought by communion with others of like mind and by mutual exhortation to increase their zeal in the service of God; they sought by means of pungent and powerful preaching to arouse sluggish Christians and awaken careless sinners.

The "protracted meeting," as it was called, was simply a continuous series of meetings for preaching and prayer and exhortation and confession. The preacher wrought upon the consciences of men by setting forth God's claims on them and their neglect of duty. He wrought upon the fears of men by denunciations of the imminent danger and certain and terrible punishment of impenitent sinners. He wrought upon the hearts of men by vivid presentations of the love of God and portrayals of the vast self-sacrifice of the Son of God in making atonement for the sins of mankind on the cross. Often, if not always, much was made of the physical sufferings of Christ. Much was made also of the material pains of perdition.

An important accompaniment of the preacher's work was the work of private visitation and appeal, and the testimony of religious experience. Men told, with astonishing frankness, their sins, their doubts and fears, their repentance, their self-surrender and their joy and peace in the conscious experience of pardon. They talked of God's dealings with them with a familiarity that would be shocking, were it not, on the whole, so reverent.

The result of these combined efforts often was the awakening of a community; the meeting house was thronged with hearers, many became alarmed on account of their sins, backsliders were filled with compunction and reclaimed to their neglected fealty, the indifferent were aroused and convicted and brought to a state of deep contrition. There were numerous conversions, and the testimony of the converts increased the religious fervor of believers and produced conviction of sin and desire of salvation in other unbelievers. Considerable numbers were added to the church, and for a time the whole community was raised to a higher level of religious life, and in many instances to a higher morality.

Usually, after a time, the revival was followed by a gradual relapse into formality of religious service, coldness of religious temper, and indifference to the higher claims of the church. Fever was followed by chill, until, after months or years, a new demand arose for "a season of refreshing from the Lord." This intermittency of religious life was a characteristic feature of Protestant church life for many generations—a period covering quite 200 years. This period, extending from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries, was marked by great crises of religious awakening. Notable among them were those signalized by the names of Edwards, Wesley, Whitefield, Summerfield and, later, Finney and Moody.

That "revivals of religion," in what may now be called the historic sense, did great good cannot successfully be disputed; nor can it be denied that they also did much harm. On the whole, the good was in excess of the harm. "Revivals" were in accord with the religious ideas prevalent at the time, and were a natural product of those ideas. During their hectic existence many individual men and women were transformed from lives of wickedness or vanity to lives of virtue and unselfish service to their fellow men. Reverence for God was deepened and faith in God was stimulated and nourished.

The evils were incident to the mistaken theology that held supreme place in the churches and largely supplanted the simplicity of the gospel of Christ. These evils were very great, and the effect of them still remains, though in diminishing degree. Among them may be noted a false, or at least, mistaken and inadequate, motive for Christian propaganda, a mischievous separation between religion and morality, an unnatural and feverish piety that, on the one hand, became a morbid sentimentalism, or, on the other, degenerated into a formalism not less real because often it was not ritualistic.

Wrong ideas of God and Christ and sin and salvation and righteousness and the hereafter were rooted so deep that they could be destroyed only by a criticism so drastic that it has seemed to tear up fundamental truth of the spiritual life. A kind of orthodoxy was established that perpetuated, if it did not create, opposition between nature and providence, science and faith, the business of life and the interests of the immortal soul. It produced an artificiality of life which stimulated self-deception and hypocrisy, and gave great opportunity and scope to the bigot. Much of the irreligion of to-day, or what is rather undiscriminately called irreligion, is simply reaction, though often unconscious, from the unreality of yesterday.

At the present time an attempt is being made to restore the revival methods of last century. Organizations have been formed the more efficiently to prosecute this attempt. In the nature of the case, the attempt will fail. It will fail because it is not in accord with prevailing ideas of religion—of God and man and their mutual relations and of human development and destiny. The principle of evolution has overthrown, not the truths, but the structural principles and the elaborate theory of the old theology. The new biology has made necessary a new theology, and a new theology is already diffused in the atmosphere of the common thought.

But I psak of this attempt now not to criticise it; I would rather welcome it if it contained any promise of real good. I speak of it particularly because it indicates and emphasizes a growing feeling that all is not right with the church and society today, and the deepening surmise, if it is not yet generally a conviction, that we are in great need of a true revival of religion.

No one can justly criticise the present life of our country without recognizing and confessing that it presents to the view very many features which awaken feelings of gratitude and hope. Charity was never so abundant and wise. The morals of the average business man were never better. Laws were never more humane and just. Politics were never less corrupt. The beneficent enterprises of the Christian church in all the world were never so intelligent and sympathetic and efficient. Whatever abatements we must make, because of certain obvious and perplexing facts, these propositions are, in the main, true.

On the other hand there is an absorbing devotion to the pursuit of riches. The haste to be rich is like an epidemic fever. There is an exaggerated appreciation of mere materiality. This widely affects commercial and industrial enterprise. Many corporations strive, by attempted monopoly, to increase profits already large, or, by combination and the promotion of vast schemes for further consolidation, seek to turn paper securities into money. Many of these schemes, in effect, if not in intention, are fraudulent. Labor unions, overstepping their legitimate purpose of protecting laboring men from oppression and securing for them a just share of the products of labor, are seeking to create a labor oligarchy and to extort money from employers in excess of what many industries can bear, and limiting the opportunities of the unskilled for entering the ranks of skilled artisans. Fraud, bribery, extortion, and even blackmail have become startlingly common.

Society is full of unrest and discontent because of the exaggerated estimate put upon material possessions. Side by side with great strenuousness in the pursuit of wealth there is, on the part of many who have achieved or inherited fortunes, increasing luxury and self-indulgence. This is reproduced, in varying degrees, in every stratum of society, from the most to the least wealthy. There are also, apparently, an increase of irreverence for what is sacred, an indifference to tradition that amounts sometimes to contempt for long established principles, and a growth of race prejudice and selfish passion manifested in frequent eruptions of furious or cynical lawlessness. Religion, confounded with dogma or ritual, is held by many in little esteem, and the church is neglected by thousands who once gave it their support and by thousands more who, in the natural course of life, should be among its supporters. In the churches there is a lack of spiritual fervor and a decline of faith in God.

I think that I have not mis-stated the actual conditions. With no taint of pessimism in my mood; on the contrary, with a high appreciation of all the good in the present life of our country, I am forced to the conviction that there is great need now of a revival of true religion. What does this mean? What is the religion a revival of which we need? It is a great and controlling sense of God, as the Creator, Sovereign, Father and Saviour of the soul.

The nineteenth century was distinguished by the emergencies of a new and deeper sense of the worth of man. This dramatically began in the upheaval of the French Revolution. It was manifested in the growing demand for popular liberty, in the rise of the workingman, in the extension of political suffrage, in the development of popular education, in the rapid growth of the Sunday-school, in the spread of the missionary spirit, in a new care for children, in prison reform, in the breaking down of religious exclusiveness and the tyranny of dogma, and in many other ways. The twentieth century calls for a fresh awakening of the sense of God as the source and law and goal of human existence, both individual and social.

We need a reperception of the reality of God in the world. Avowed atheism, the positive denial of God, is rare; practical atheism is common. Many men have not God "in all their thoughts." They have a widened idea of law in the universe, but it is vague and impersonal. They need to realize afresh the integrity of the divine government. There is a divine government of the world—a government that makes for good and against evil, that is the foundation and source of all just human law, that is the ground of individual and social responsibility and that rewards righteousness and punishes wickedness.

This sense of God as a sovereign must be vitalized by the sense of God as the Infinite Person. If I seem to limit the divine Being by using terms that are properly applicable only to finite being and human modes of thought, it is to be said that the term personality does not necessarily imply any limitation. We must think of God under forms of our own rational and moral being, and our very nature demands the answer of a divine person to the persistent and illimitable needs of the human person.

For a time many have lost the personal God in impersonal law and impersonal force. The divine immanence is grasped in a way that excludes the complementary idea of transcendence. There cannot be real transcendence without personality. The being who thinks and wills and loves, even in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe. Man is greater than God, if God be only law. But he craves a deity whom he can revere and trust and love with all the force of personal being.

Finally, we need a new sense of the reality of the soul. Once men ignored the body, save as they indulged or abused it. We have come to appreciate its importance and to care for it in countless ways, but it bulks too large on our view. It is not an end, but an instrument. The soul is in an organism, but is not it nor a mere affluence from it. The soul is the man. Personality is the crowning fact. It means knowledge, power, character, immortality. If man is only a cunning organism he needs and asks no immortality. But, because he is a person—a spiritual being, with power to think and will and love, with memory and forecast, with unmeasured capacity for joy and sorrow, with a sense for truth and righteousness and God—in his best moments he requires immortality that he may have scope adequate to his consciousness of power, actual or attainable; and he takes his hunger for it as God's assurance that the promise of present experience will have fulfillment in the future. In his baser moments, having exhausted his body by labor or by dissipation, he longs only for rest from weariness of nerves or the tyranny of appetite. Then immortality has no charm, and belief in it sinks into a doubt and often into a denial. It is not science, but subjection to sensation till it rules us, that breeds the doubt of immortality. When we live on the higher planes of our being we feel the real significance of life, and catch glimpses of its far stretching horizon.

The reality of God as sovereign and father, the reality of revelation as a past and present experience of divine communication, the reality of salvation as a fulfillment of life, and the reality of the soul as the imperishable person — these, freshly seen and felt as the great and permanent elements of human experience, will new create the august and commanding sense of duty, dissolve and dissipate the materialism which degrades our nature, ennoble life by giving it a new value, revive the spirit of prayer and worship and put new energy into all our moral enterprise. It is our shallowness, or utter want, of spiritual life that robs us of power and joy as children of God.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 22.

Subject: Jesus Teaches Humility, Mark x., 35-45—Golden Text, Mark x., 45—Memory Verses, 43-45—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. An ambitious request (vs. 35-37). 35. "James and John." According to Matt. 20: 20, they made this request through their mother, Salome. She was one of the constant attendants of our Lord, and now falling on her knees, made her request. Nothing could have been more ill-timed than this selfish petition when He was going forth to His death. "Sons of Zebedee.") "The father, though named, never appears in gospel history after their discipleship; from which it is inferred that he was either dead or of an insignificant character." "Saying." However faulty the conduct of Salome appears on this occasion, she manifested a true, undying love for the Saviour in the most trying times of His subsequent sufferings. She was not solely attracted to Him by the ties of self-interest or hopes of royal bounty. She stood by Him to the last at the cross, and was among the earliest who came to embalm Him at the grave. "Master." Matthew says that Salome came worshiping Him. She recognized Him as the divine King—the Messiah. Her reverence was none the less real from the fact that she came desiring a favor at His hand.

36. "What would ye?" He could not promise in a general way to grant their requests; they must state definitely what it is they desire. Here is an argument in favor of special prayer. 37. "Grant unto us." This request: 1. Displayed their ignorance of Christ's plans. They were looking for a kingdom of this world and a temporal Messiah. 2. Was marked by forwardness and presumtion. 3. Was characterized by worldliness. It apparently looked no further than the present life.

II. Christ's reply (vs. 38-40). 38. "Ye know not." You do not know the nature of your request, nor what it would involve. You suppose that if granted it would be attended only with honor and happiness; whereas, it would require much suffering and trial. "How often is it that our desires, and perhaps even our prayers, would ruin us if granted? Hence Christians are generally, with much justice, careful how they specify before God in prayer the particular blessing they desire. They may in their ignorance ask things that God sees not best. "The cup." To drink of a cup often, in the Scriptures, signifies to be afflicted, or sometimes to be punished (Is. 51: 17, 22; Psa. 75: 8). The figure is taken from a feast, where the master of the household distributes to his children and servants their allowance. The "cup" is used to represent the dispensation of providence; the Almighty as our common Father appointing to each of us our share of joy or suffering.

39. "We can." This was the decision of the two brothers. The half unconscious, yet presumptuous reply was no doubt uttered under the impression that the struggle was to take place at Jerusalem, in which, perhaps, they were to fight by His side, and they declared themselves ready for the trial. Their reply was simply the language of human firmness. "Ye shall, indeed, etc." You shall undergo sufferings patterned after Mine. They had yet to learn how serious their words were; afterwards they were enabled to drink of that cup and to be baptized with that baptism. To St. James was given strength to be steadfast unto death and to be the first martyr of the apostelic band (Acts 12: 2). Although John survived all of the apostles and died a natural death, yet all antiquity ascribes to him the glory of living in the spirit of martyrdom (Rev. 1: 9).

40. "Not mine to give." As a special favor. This must not be understood to mean that Christ does not reward His followers, for such a statement would be at variance with the uniform testimony of the Scriptures (Matt. 25: 31-40; John 5: 22-30). Rewards and punishments will be given in accordance with certain fixed rules and principles. In the distribution of heavenly honors no favor or partiality is shown. "For whom; prepared." The true meaning is that such distinction could not be given except to those "for whom it is prepared." And for whom is heavenly honor prepared? Not to every one who saith Lord, Lord; but to the holy in heart, to the "Israelite indeed," to the true circumcision (Rom. 2: 29; Phil. 3: 3), to the one who enters in at the "strait gate" (Matt. 7: 13, 14) and who presses "toward the mark" (Phil. 3: 14).

III. "A lesson in humility (vs. 41-45). 41. "The ten." The other ten apostles. "Heard it." Heard of this bold request made by Salome and her sons. "Much displeased." Moved with indignation. The sons of Zebedee had been in a better social position than most of their brethren, and this attempt to secure a pre-eminence of honor kindled a storm of jealousy. 42. "Saith unto them." Our Lord soothed their jealousy by assuring them that in His kingdom there were no lordships. "Accounted to rule, etc." That is, those who are in a position to exercise authority and dominion, such as princes and governors, use their power to gratify their worldly ambitions and their love of ruling. 43. "Not so among you" (R. V.) The principles of My kingdom are entirely different and are peculiar to themselves. There are to be no ranks and no high sounding titles. All are to be on a level—the rich, the poor, the bond, the free, the learned and the unlearned. He will be the most distinguished who shows the greatest humility. Our Lord does not here mean that there shall be no orders in the Christian Church, or even in heaven. But these church orders are founded on the principle of service rather than lordship. The officer of the church is truly the servant of the church, and if he exercise authority from any other motive he is guilty of worldly ambition. He is repeating the misdoings of James and John. "Will be great." There is a holy ambition which every true Christian should possess, an ambition not for place, but for ability to serve.

44. "The chiefest." The only superiority here to be sought is a superiority in labors and suffering for the common good. If any would be great let him be the greatest servant. 45. "Came; to minister." Jesus points to Himself as an example for them to follow. He was not a self-seeker and came not to be ministered unto; but He came to minister—to serve. This was the character of His life. The Son of Man ministers to the sons of men. "To give His life." The Son of Man showed Himself the greatest of all by enduring the greatest sufferings and making the greatest sacrifice of all. "A ransom." The literal meaning is a price paid for the redemption of captives. Christ died in the place of sinners. "For many." This does not always mean many. All the great poets of the world are not many. But the persons for whom Christ died are many—incalculably numerous; not one has been left out.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

New York is suffering an epidemic of measles.

It is now sure that Russia will make an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

Mrs. Joseph Jones, just from Dublin, was welcomed to New York by six sons, who have made their way in this country.

The original indictments of Aaron Burr for treason and misdemeanor were found in an old book in Richmond, Va.

New York theatrical managers will levy a tax of ten cents each on complimentary tickets, expecting to raise $300,000 yearly for the Actors' Fund.

The syndicate which took up the bulk of the $32,000,000 issue of New York City bonds have formed a pool and will clear at least $300,000 on the deal.

Superintendent Straubmuller, of New York City, who says many boys go to east side schools in order to commit petty thefts, claims that tenement conditions breed thieves.

John Campbell Smith, of New York City, who seven years ago inherited $1,000,000, is a bankrupt. The last of his fortune vanished immediately following the Sully failure.

Robert Treat Paine told a peace meeting in New York City that it cost $100,000,000 more annually to maintain our navy than to support the nation's schools.

President William De Witt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, in an address at Brunswick, Me., favored the segregation of whites and negroes in school, church and society, where the negroes are numerous.

Joseph Battell, of Middlebury, Vt., has bought Ellen Mountain, which rises 4000 feet above the town of Warren, Vt., and purposes to convert it into a park for the benefit of the citizens of the Green Mountain State.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Boston club has given up all claim to Joe Bean's services.

George Davis' long vacation does not seem to have done him any harm.

Brooklyn has released Second Baseman Loudenslager to Baltimore.

Strang is playing a better game at second than he did at third for Brooklyn.

"The Montreal grounds," says Harry Pulliam, "are the prettiest ball grounds in existence."

The Boston National team is stronger than last season both in batting and fielding.

There were 177 players tried in the American League in 1903, twenty-two for each team.

"There are more farmed players this year than ever before," declares Barney Dreyfuss.

Frank Selee considers Hans Wagner the greatest all-round player—greater even than Lajoie.

This will be Wilbert Robinson's twenty-first year in baseball. Robby began his career with Frank Selee in Haverhill.

Willie Keeler, who coached the Harvard 'Varsity men, says that Walter Clarkson, the Harvard pitcher, could hold his own in either of the big leagues.

"Giants" is not a misnomer for the New York Nationals this year. The average height of McGraw's team is five feet ten and a half inches, weight 171 pounds, and age twenty-eight years.

It is like pulling teeth for any team to win a game from the Boston Americans. The pitching staff is a hummer, Criger is a peerless catcher, the ball has to be hit over the infielders' heads to be safe and there are Dougherty, Freeman and Collins to drive an occasional hit to the fence.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

James Bryce, M. P., can speak more or less perfectly in sixteen languages.

Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria has finished his music drama, "Gyges."

Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, has been made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

King Victor Emmanuel is said to be the keenest lover of horseflesh in royal Europe.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, while in the Philippines spent much time on the firing line with General Lawton.

Dr. Frederick W. Hinitt, of Fairfield, Iowa, has accepted the presidency of the Central University of Kentucky.

Right Rev. Mgr. A. J. Teeling, of Lynn, Mass., will receive the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Laval University next June.

Mr. W. R. Cremer, to whom was awarded the Nobel Peace prize, has devoted the money to the furtherance of that cause.

Professor W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory, has been elected a foreign member of the Societa degli Spellroscopisti Italiani.

Mabel McKinley Baer, niece of the late President McKinley, has offered $25,000 toward establishing a free conservatory of music in New York City.

J. Pierpont Morgan is a heavy cigar smoker, and has them made for him especially in Havana. Each has a red band with gold lettering and the initials "J. P. M."

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is the only man in all the history of the Senate whose service has included three distinct terms separated by periods of political retirement.

First Lieutenant Rudolph E. Sniper, born in 1882, of the Fourteenth Cavalry, is believed to be the youngest commissioned officer in the United States Army.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Judge Orders Probe in Bristol.

It is evident that Judge Mahlon H. Stout, of Doylestown, does not intend to allow the charge that "rumarchy" exists in Bristol to drop with the proceedings in the case of the petition of John Sailor for a hotel license. It was alleged by former Judge Yerkes that such an organization existed; that it endeavored to throttle the applications of all persons for licenses for new houses in that borough, and that the local W. C. T. U. had been made unconscious tools. Judge Sto[illegible] announced officially later that the charges of collusion and champerty brought thus before the Court should be tried in the Criminal Sessions. "If such a condition exists," said the Court, "it should be investigated by the District Attorney, and I want to say that in case of conviction the offenders will get the full extent of the law."

Marriage Hidden Eleven Years.

Death revealed the life romance of Miss Clara Grissim, a Philadelphia school teacher, who was known as a single woman. Two notices in the newspapers announce that for nearly eleven years she was the wife of H. Ross Smith, an engineer. The marriage of Miss Grissim and Mr. Smith was not even known to their families. Both resided at the same address, but their names appeared separately in the city directory. They were known as warm friends, but that any closer tie existed was a surprise to all. Miss Grissim had long been a teacher in the Adaire school. If the marriage had become public it would have meant that she would have to give it up. The case has attracted the attention of Superintendent Brooks, who will appoint a committee to see that the case is not duplicated.

Wabash Into Steel Centre.

The Wabash Railroad has at last obtained an entrance into the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, two of the greatest iron and steel producing centres outside of the Pittsburgh district. The Wabash has purchased the right of way of the Lake Erie, Youngstown and Southern Railroad, a new enterprise, and now has a complete line from Youngstown to Lisbon, Ohio, where it will connect with the Pittsburgh, Lisbon and Western Railroad. The Wabash will enter the Shenango Valley by building a line to New Castle, and a traffic arrangement is to be made whereby the company will get a share of the business from Sharon.

Historic Morris Home Sold.

The old Morris house on the Lazaretto road, near Prospect Park, over which there has been some controversy, was sold to Michael D. Espodito, of Philadelphia, as a site for a new home. Mrs. Sallie Morris, an aged woman, who has made the place her home for a number of years, is still occupying the house, and says she will stay. The building was erected by George Morris, a descendant of Robert Morris, the financier of the American Revolution, and is one of the historical structure of the Delaware County river front.

Dream Led to Friend's Body

In a vivid dream which was repeated a few nights afterward, Charles Beck, of Owego, N. Y., recently saw the body of a man lying at the foot of a little island in the Owego Creek. The dream made such an impression upon him that he got a boat and rowed to the spot. There, just as he had seen it in his dream, was the body of a man. It was that of Beck's friend, James Cunningham, of Forest City, who was drowned early in April, and for whose body a vain search had since been made.

Governor Shuns the Saddle.

Governor Pennypacker will attend the division encampment of the National Guard, but he will not ride a horse. The Governor's headquarters tent will be pitched at the "Bloody Angle;" the First Brigade will be located at the angle of the Emmetsburg and Taneytown road; the Second Brigade along Sickles avenue; and the Third Brigade along the Emmetsburg road, near Gettysburg. This will give the commands better transportation facilities.

Boy Beheaded While at Play.

A dozen boys were having a royal good time pushing coal cars up the graded tracks at the Cambridge colliery at Shenandoah and riding back down the hill, when their sport was brought to an end by a tragedy. Walter Klannis, sixteen years old, was standing on one of the tracks, when he saw a car rushing toward him. Springing aside to avoid it, he got onto another track, where he was struck and beheaded by another car.

Medal For Their Dead Soldier.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Clewell, of Allentown, have received from the British War Office a solid silver medal of honor for their soldier boy who died in that place of scarlet fever last February, after spending nearly all of the years of his manhood in the service of the British army in the Isle of Wight; then in India, and finally in South Africa. The medal was awarded for gallant services in Cape Colony in 1902.

Firebugs Burning Up Timber.

For the sixth time in as many years, the wooded ridge, known as Middle Hill, that extends from Gulf Mills westward to King of Prussia, has been burned over, destroying what was left of several hundred acres of young timber. Incendiaries do this sort of work, knowing that the suffering farmers will give them the "dead wood."

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

Everybody seems to be busy house-cleaning and planting corn.

Mr. Palmer, the Saltillo painter, has completed the McNerlin job.

Wheat looks very poor but the grass is making good time since the rain.

'Squire Crotsley is about through with his inspection of the 'phone line.

C. H. Drake and the 'squire's dog have been playing havoc among the snakes this spring.

Mrs. John M. Drake is spending a couple of weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Zeno O. Heeter, at Eagle Foundry.

Ephraim Black is a very busy man, "a hustler." He will be (judging from appearances) among the benedicts before long.

The Anstraw singers' fourth annual reunion will be held June 11th at Grange hall, Trough Creek valley. Program next week.

LATTA GROVE.

D. H. Walker has purchased a good horse.

Sunday and Monday this section was visited by cold rains, with some hail.

George L. Smith spent a few days on Broad Top. He made the trip overland.

Michael Stever has had a new pump put in his well, which was very badly needed.

J. Quincy Dell has taken his young cattle to mountain pasture for the summer.

George D. Lynn has purchased a cow from George L. Smith. The animal is known as the Pheasant cow.

J. D. Querry, of Union township, while plowing came in contact with a very large black snake. The snake showed fight and Mr. Querry having no weapon with which to defend himself was obliged to drive his team onto the snake and let the horses trample it to death.

Thomas L. Houck.

From Monday's Altoona Tribune.

At 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon Mr. Thomas L. Houck died at his home, 1914 Pine street, after an illness of some weeks' duration from a complication of diseases. The deceased was for many years a resident of Altoona and was much esteemed by all who knew him. He was born in Trough Creek valley, Huntingdon county, November 28, 1828, and consequently was aged 75 years, 6 months and 17 days. The early years of his life were spent here. Later he came to Williamsburg and was there wedded on March 19, 1857, to Miss Mary Rorabaugh, who died in this city September 19, 1875. He had been a resident of Altoona for about forty years. For many of these he was an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad company in the carpentering department, his foreman being the late Thomas McKiernan. Later he was in the employ of the city, being for a while assistant to C. N. Atkinson, for years street commissioner. At the time of his death he was employed as a supply janitor by the Altoona school board. He was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church and so long as his health permitted was an attendant on the services there. In politics he was a republican, always taking an active interest in his party and working for its success. He, however, never held office. He was a veteran of the civil war, having served as a member of company B, Two Hundred and Eighth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. For many years Mr. Houck was a member of Fred C. Ward post No. 468, Grand Army of the Republic. He held many of the offices within its gift, being at the time of death a member of the board of trustees. He declined on several occasions to be a candidate for post commander. He was a member of Altoona lodge No. 473, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and took much interest in the order. Mr. Houck was a good citizen. He enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him.

Surviving him are the following children: Clayton R., A. D. Houck, general manager and secretary of the Altoona Tribune company; Russell A., Misses Florence R., Martha G. and Sue M., all of Altoona. He also leaves four brothers and two sisters: Isaac C., James H. and William A., of this city; Samuel D., of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Catherine Shollar and Mrs. Rachel Stevens, of Altoona.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence at 3.30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Interment in Fairview cemetery.

Commencement Week at Spruce Creek.

Like the end of a journey to the miles of weary distance, so is commencement week to that long and intensely lived period known as the school year. That which has been studied and recited, that which has been taught and explained, that which has been lived and experienced—all that has gone to make up the closely packed program of the school finds in commencement its warrant and epitome. To read the present status of an institution in the earnest faces of her instructors and in the energetic efforts of her students to make the last week memorable is "a thing of beauty" that will linger in the memory of guests and those who daily witness it and will be "a joy forever."

As the bloom to the bud, as the fruit to the flower, as the conclusion to the syllogism, so was commencement week at Spruce Creek.

The first formal demonstration of class affection and teachers' devotion was made manifest on Friday evening, April 22nd, when Leslie Stewart gave the "class supper" at the home of his mother, Mrs. Martha Stewart, in Eden valley. Every arrangement for this reception had been planned and early in the evening conveyances came to Spruce Creek to take the class and teachers to the hospitable home. The refined and thoughtful consideration was visible at every turn, but all the resource of cureful culture had wrought its magic on the table until it blossomed with fruits and flowers. While at the table the class in grateful acknowledgement of the interest shown them by their instructor, Prof. Wright, presented him a beautiful gold watch, fob and locket on one side of which were engraved his initials and on the other the class monogram.

Mrs. Stewart and her amiable daughter, Miss Glenn, deserve much credit for making the evening, which sped all too soon, an enjoyable one for those present.

The Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday evening in the Methodist church by Rev. Geo. T. Gunter, of Tyrone, was not only beautiful but eminently practical. The trend of the sermon clearly showed that character is the keystone of success and that the greatest thing in this world is the great soul of man manifesting power in action.

Commencement at Spruce Creek means much for the schools, and it means much outside the schools, for it is on this occasion more than upon any other that the school comes face to face with her constituency. The mothers fathers and friends march to the church with exultant joy, and well they may, indeed, for the school is theirs in the truest sense—their sons and daughters and brothers and sisters and cousins help make it what it is. So by mutual contract and acquaintance, students and teachers on the one hand come to be one with the community on the other hand, and all feel a commonality of interest and kinship, the development of Spruce Creek's past, present and future success. Her achievements and success are such that the state has finally recognized her as a Township High School and is ready to offer a helping hand.

The second annual commencement of the high school was given on Tuesday evening in the Presbyterian church. Before the appointed time the church was packed with interested patrons and friends. At 7.30 o'clock the class, preceeded by the high school students and teachers marched in at either entrance meeting in the center aisle where the students and teachers formed an arch of wands under which the graduates marched, thence all proceeded to the rostrum, the while sweetly singing the beautiful chorus, entitled "Spring," which had been dedicated to the class '04 by Prof. Cullen.

The stage presented a scene to gratify the soul of every one present. Beneath the spruce and evergreen, surrounded with palms and a background of potted plants and flowers, sat the five graduates and a chorus numbering twenty-five in all. On the right near the organ sat Prof. W. Fitz Cullen, who had charge of the music, while on the left sat Prof. Wright and Dr. Morgan.

After invocation by Rev. N. B. Smith, Walter Calvin Moore, of Morris township, gave the Salutatory. His hearty words of welcome to all present were uttered in a deliberate, quiet, yet forceful manner, revealing the fact of his diligence as a student. This was followed by a well rendered solo by Miss Naomi Patton.

The Class History by Neva Ethel Stevens pictured the happy days spent in the high school and the love the class bear to their alma mater. Following this was a beautiful solo by Miss Caroline Graffius.

The Class Prophecy by Henry Lawrence Vail showed not only careful thought and imoginative genius but also was well rendered. Next on the program was a chorus "Before the Sun Awakes the Morn."

The class orator, Alma Fetterhoof, had selected as the subject of her oration "True Nobility." Her beautiful language and sentiments combined with her graceful manner and earnest delivery made this most inspiring. A charming solo by Neva Ethel Stevens was then given.

The Valedictory by Howard Leslie Stewart was especially strong and well rendered. His remarks to the teacher and class were beautiful. Miss Clara Borst then sang a pleasing solo.

Before presenting the diplomas, Prin. M. B. Wright tendered his thanks to patrons, directors, teachers, and students for helping to make this the "banner year in the history of the Spruce Creek schools." His touching, tender words to to the class not only brought tears from fathers and mothers of the students but also from those who have no near relatives in the school.

Dr. J. H. Morgan, Professor of Greek, Dickinson college, was then introduced and after complimenting the people of the community on their schools and their fortune in having at the head of their institution, a man whose whole head and heart is in the work and showing how such a commencement could only follow successful and earnest efforts on the part of parent, teacher and pupils, launched out into the necessity of being equal to the emergency when the call comes for sterner realities.

After the farewell chorus and benediction the people returned to their respective homes with the unanimous verdict "a complete success."

As a further manifestation of the esteem in which the principal is held by the pupils and patrons of the district, the school assembled at the depot to wish him a pleasant and profitable vacation.

REDUCED RATES TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Meetings American Medical Association and American Academy of Medicine.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City, June 7 to 10, and the session of the American Academy of Medicine at the same place, June 4 and 6, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Atlantic City from all stations on its lines west of Downingtown and Avondale, north of Parker Ford, south of Newark and Porter, Del., and north and east of Trenton, Windsor, and Toms River, N. J., exclusive, at rate of *single fare plus $1.00 for the round trip.* Tickets will be sold June 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, good returning leaving Atlantic City June 4 to 13, inclusive. Tickets will be good to stop over at Philadelphia on going trip within limit of June 6, and at Philadelphia, and Baltimore, on return trip within the final limit on deposit at stop-over point. All tickets must be deposited immediately on arrival at Morris Guards' Armory, 12 South New York Avenue, Atlantic City. Regular excursion tickets at usual rates will be sold from the points named above and from all intermediate points to Atlantic City. 5-18-1t

Raises the Standard.

Foreigners not masters of the English language cannot become citizens of the United States in Westmoreland county, Pa., whose percentage of foreign born inhabitants is the greatest in the state.

In refusing the application of Pietro Vasco, of Van Meter, for citizenship, Judge Lucien W. Doty made the following ruling which he said would apply to all seeking naturalization papers in the future:

"An applicant for citizenship ought to be able to read and write English, so that intelligently and without assistance he can perform the duties of a citizen and elector. We shall insist on this rule hereafter, admitting, of course, that exceptional cases may arise, as where there has been a residence for many years, showing that the party is rooted here, and justifying the inference that he is attached to our institutions, or where he is an owner of real estate and a taxpayer, and necessarily interested in good government."

MARRIED

CRAMER—GOSS—By E. S. Chilcott, J. P., at his residence at Colfax, May 15, 1904, William A. Cramer and Miss Gussie N. Goss, both of Union township.

Central Banking Co.
MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier
DIRECTORS.
K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

AT
JNO. G. GILLAM'S
YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS. HATS, CAPS. SHELF HARDWARE, ETC
PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×
J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

May, 1884. **B. O'Connor & Sons.** Oct., 1903.
NEXT WEEK WE WILL HAVE IN
Our Fall and Winter Stock
OF
Men's Women's Youths' Children's
LEATHER AND RUBBER FOOTWEAR.

The stock was bought from the largest manufacturers and jobbers in the country. Bought for net spot cash, and we will promise you the best value for your money.

Remember, we sell Boots and Shoes at lowest profit.

We also call your attention to our Bed Comfortables—bed spreads, blankets, pillows, &c., &c.

If you need a
HEATING or COOK STOVE
get our prices before you buy. Sure to save you money.

Fodder Twine, Shingles, Tar Roofing, Lime, in fact we have the largest variety of goods in town.

If we should not have what you want, will try to get it for you. LOWEST PRICES.

B. O'Connor & Sons.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sep. 30, 1903.

The Smart Set
A Magazine of Cleverness

Magazines should have a well-defined purpose.

Genuine entertainment, amusement and mental recreation are the motives of *The Smart Set*, the

MOST SUCCESSFUL OF MAGAZINES

Its **novels** (a complete one in each number) are by the most brilliant authors of both hemispheres.

Its **short stories** are matchless—clean and full of human interest.

Its **poetry** covering the entire field of verse—pathos, love, humor, tenderness—is by the most popular poets, men and women, of the day.

Its **jokes, witticisms, sketches,** etc., are admittedly the most mirth-provoking.

160 PAGES DELIGHTFUL READING

No pages are **wasted** on cheap illustrations, editorial vaporings or wearying essays and idle discussions.

Every page will **interest, charm** and **refresh.**

Subscribe now—**$2.50** per year. Remit in cheque, P. O. or Express order, or registered letter to **THE SMART SET, 452 Fifth Avenue, New York.**

N. B.—SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,
No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:
JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.
Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

THE "ITEM"
$1.00 per Year.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MOUNT UNION, PA.
Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:
A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier.
Directors:
A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.
A general banking business done.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.
Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 18, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 29, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'lv. A. M	D'ly ex. S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	5 55
Desb'n St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dt St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	11 40	11 40	5 30
Washington.	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	5 40
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 52	. . .	12 00	7 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 20	11 35
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 32	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 37	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 54	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 22	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 32	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 22	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 22	6 59	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	7 05	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 28	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	J5 04	7 52	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	8 12	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 18	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 25	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 44	8 43	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 57	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 14	9 19	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 19	9 25	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 37	9 42	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	6 55	10 00	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	50	8 45	. .	10 45	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.55 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamiltonf	6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown	6 40	. .	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 18	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 42	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 48	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 07	f8 48	. .
Millerstown	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 17	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	. .	5 29	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	. .	5 57	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	.	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	12 15	12 15	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 20	7 15
Washington	1 20	1 20	*4 20	7 15	. .	3 30	8 30
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 and 6.10 p. m. weekdays.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 55 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F. Line P M
8 35	5 56	. Huntingdon .	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	. . Grafton . .	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	. Brumbaugh .	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	. Marklesburg .	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	. . Entrikin . .	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	. . . Beaver . . .	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	. . . Cove . . .	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	. . . Saxton . . .	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	. . . Clark . . .	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	. Riddlesburg .	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	. . Hopewell . .	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	. . . Cypher . . .	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	. . Tatesville . .	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	. . Everett . .	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	. . Mt. Dallas . .	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	. . Bedford . .	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	. . Hyndman . .	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	. . Cumberland .	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	. . . Saxton . . .	4 00
9 50	. . Coalmont . .	3 45
	. . Crawford . .	
10 05	. . . Dudley . . .	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Easy and Quick!
Soap-Making
with
BANNER LYE

To make the very best soap, simply dissolve a can of *Banner Lye* in cold water, melt 5½ lbs. of grease, pour the Lye water in the grease. Stir and put aside to set.

Full Directions on Every Package

Banner Lye is pulverized. The can may be opened and closed at will, permitting the use of a small quantity at a time. It is just the article needed in every household. It will clean paint, floors, marble and tile work, soften water, disinfect sinks, closets and waste pipes.

Write for booklet "*Uses of Banner Lye*"—free.

The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,
'Phone 102, Akers Building
503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH Dr. King's New Discovery
FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS
Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.
Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

WANTED—3,000 Cords of Wood. I will pay the following prices for wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton Depot, Pa,, and Mill Creek, Pa.: Linn, poplar and cucumber, $6.50; hard woods—ash, elm, gum, birch, beech, maple, sugar, buttonwood, hickory, cherry (all together), $5.00; jack and yellow pine, $4.00; white pine, $4.00; hemlock, $3.75; chestnut and rock oak, gondola wood in rough, $2.20. All wood to be in good marketable condition and to be delivered during the year 1904. Prompt cash payments the 15th of each month for all wood shipped the previous month. B. F. BAKER.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in Effect January 11, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 15	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 27	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	1 45	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	1 55	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 25	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 30	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	2 40	6 45
Robertsdale . . . ARRIVE	11 30	6 25	2 50	6 55
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Robertsdale . . . LEAVE	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 38	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . .	Ar 9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	. *Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap .	Lv 9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager.

Pennsylvania Railroad Reduced Rates to Haines, Ohio, on Account of the Conference of the Old Order German Baptist Brethren.

On account of the Conference of the Old Order German Baptist Brethren, at Haines, Ohio, May 21 to 25, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets to Dayton and return at the following rates:

Lancaster, Pa	$17.08
Columbia, Pa	16.86
Woodberry, Md	16.25
Frederick, Md	16.25
Sunbury, Pa	16.68
Harrisburg, Pa	16.00
Selinsgrove, Pa	16.40
Cumberland, Md	13.77
Martinsburg, Pa	13.42
Williamsburg, Pa	13.40
Connellsville, Pa	10.94
Uniontown, Pa	11.35
East Liberty, Pa	9.35

And at proportionate rates from intermediate points and from stations on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Tickets will also be sold from Reading at rate of $17.75 for the round trip. Tickets will be sold from May 19 to 21, inclusive, and will be good to return, leaving Dayton not later than May 26. If ticket is deposited at Dayton before that date an extension of return limit may be obtained to June 25.

The point at which this meeting will be held is six miles north of Dayton, and is reached by traction cars running from Union Station, Dayton, two within half a mile of the grounds.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents. 5-18-1t

Schedule of Teachers' Examinations for Huntingdon County, 1904.

McConnellst'n	June	2	Hawns	July	2
Union Church	"	3	Orbisonia	"	5
Mill Creek	"	4	Maddens	"	6
Shade Gap	"	6	Three Springs	"	7
Richvale	"	8	Saltillo	"	8
Rockhill	"	9	Cassville	"	11
Shirleysburg	"	13	Chestnut Grove	"	12
Entriken	"	15	Broad Top City	"	13
Marklesburg	"	17	Valley	"	14
Petersburg	"	22	Mapleton	"	16
Huntingdon	"	24	Moorsville	"	18
Alexandria	"	27	Saulsburg	"	19
Spruce Creek	"	28	McAlevy's Fort	"	20
Warriorsmark	"	29	Cornpr'p't's Mills	"	21
Franklinville	"	30	Centre Union	"	22
Shaversville	July	1	Mount Union	"	23

We shall be thankful to the secretaries if they will kindly see that the houses are opened early on the morning of examination. Let the Board be present.

It will be to the advantage of teachers if they enter the class at the first examination which they attend.

Strangers to the superintendent MUST have recommendation papers from responsibe persons, and teachers from other counties will be requested to present certificates from their respective superintendents.

We do not care to license, to teach, those who are too young, and we prefer to have no teachers under eighteen years of age, however, we will not refuse to examine those younger.

Those considered worthy of professional certificates will be granted such upon a special examination in physical geography, literature, and history and principles of pedagogy. Scholarship alone does not entitle one to a professional certificate, although scholarship is an essential requisite.

J. G. DELL, County Superintendent.

A Sure Thing.

It is said that nothing is sure except death and taxes, but that is not altogether true. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is a sure cure for all lung and throat troubles. Thousands can testify to that. Mrs. C. B. VanMetre of Shepherdtown, W. Va., says "I had a severe case of Bronchitis and for a year tried everything I heard of, but got no relief. One bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery then cured me absolutely." It's infallible for Croup, Whooping Cough, Grip, Pneumonia and Consumption. Try it. It's guaranteed by Wright & Dell. Trial bottles free. Reg. sizes 50c, $1.00.

Pennsylvania Railroad Reduced Rates to Carthage, Mo., or Joplin, Mo., on Account of the Convention of the German Baptist Brethren.

On account of the Convention of the German Baptist Brethren, at Carthage, Mo., May 19 to 27, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets to Carthage or Joplin and return at the following rates:

	Carthage	Joplin
Lancaster, Pa	$33.23	$33.43
Columbia, Pa	33.01	33.21
Woodberry, Md	32 40	32.60
Frederick, Md	32.40	32.60
Sunbury, Pa	32.15	32 35
Harrisburg, Pa	32.15	32.35
Selinsgrove, Pa	32.15	32.35
Mifflin, Pa	32.15	32.35
Lewistown Junction, Pa	32.15	32.35
McVeytown, Pa	32.15	32.35
Huntingdon, Pa	31.57	31.77
Cumberland, Md	31.57	31.77
Bedford, Pa	31.57	31.77
Everett, Pa	31.57	31.77
Riddlesburg, Pa	31.57	31.77
Martinsburg, Pa	31.22	31.42
Williamsburg, Pa	31.20	31.40
Curry, Pa	31.27	31.47
Roaring Spring, Pa	31.07	31.27
Altoona, Pa	30.55	30.75
Johnstown, Pa	29 39	29.59
Connellsville, Pa	28.74	28.94
Uniontown, Pa	29.15	29.35
East Liberty, Pa	27.15	27.35

And at proportionate rates from intermediate points and from stations on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Tickets will also be sold from Reading at rate of $34.15 to Carthage and $34.35 to Joplin for the round trip. Tickets will be sold from May 17 to 24, inclusive, and will be good to return leaving Carthage or Joplin not later than May 30. By deposit of ticket not later than May 30 an extension of return limit to June 30 may be obtained.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents. 5-18-1t

A Startling Test.

To save a life, Dr. T. G. Merritt, of No. Mehoopany, Pa., made a startling test resulting in a wonderful cure. He writes, "a patient was attacked with violent hemorrhages, caused by ulceration of the stomach. I had often found Electric Bitters excellent for acute stomach and liver troubles so I prescribed them. The patient gained from the first, and has not had an attack in 14 months." Electric Bitters are positively guaranteed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation and Kidney troubles. Try them. Only 50c at Wright & Dell's.

William Reed & Sons

Our Great Carpet Sale for the Month of May

Is now on, and in full swing. We are going to make the most interesting sale in carpets that has ever been known in Huntingdon. Not remnants, but full pieces of wool, best extra supers, worth 75c, at the remarkable price of 50c per yard. Best velvet, worth $1.10, for 80c per yard. Beautiful Axminsters, $1.25 and $1.30, for $1.00 per yard. Best Tapestry Brussels, $1.00, for 80c. Fine Wilton Rugs 9x12, $37.50, now $29.00. The above are only a few of the many good things we have. We intend to build a big carpet trade and will do it on meritable goods, and at close prices. We want to make you acquainted witn our new room and the fine stock it contains. Our carpets are all standard goods and we will sell them right.

SPECIAL CORSETS.
Our 25c Summer Batiste Corset is better than any we've ever shown before. It will fit well and wear better than you think.
We offer this week the greatest corset special we've shown in years at 50 cents—two styles.
A satin covered Ribbon Girdle trimmed with ribbon and a fancy batiste madras girdle. Both are beautiful. See them in the window.

SUMMER CURTAINS.
Some pretty styles of silk striped summer curtains have just come in.
Prices are $1.25 to $3.00.

THE RUB-DRY TOWEL.
Bath towels come into play more than usual dnring the hot months. How is your supply? Buy one rub-dry and you'll not use any other kind.
We cannot tell you much about them but would like to show their good points. 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
The line of 50c FOULARDS contains a full assortment though selling has been brisk. All colors and good styles are here. Better ones are 75c and $1.00.
We have a complete line of taffetas, louisines, grenadines and other summer fabrics at right prices.

THE NEW WASH SUITS
are here and the line is the finest we've ever shown.
Prices run from $1 to $5.

NEW HOSE
The new hose for spring and summer wear are more beautiful than anything before shown.
At 25c a pair we have a fine assortment of black lisle hose neatly embroidered with silk in pretty colors. The open lace striped are in new and effective patterns greatly improved over last year's qualities.
Our line of hose includes everything from 10c to $1.50 a pair.

For June Weddings.

Remember we have a beautiful line of China Ware, Dinner Sets, Cut Glass, and Art Pottery of all kinds. This display is worth seeing at any time.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

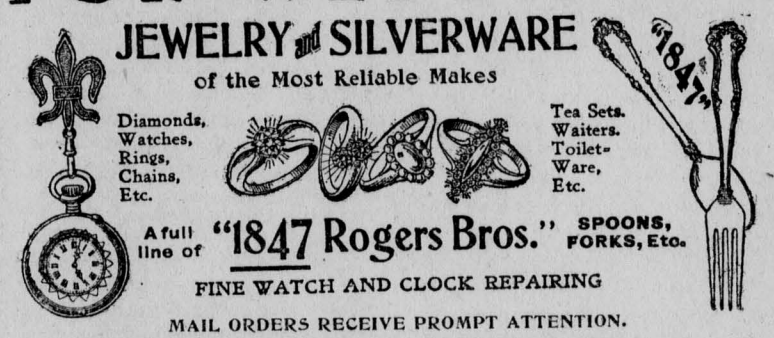
While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.
August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!
JEWELRY and SILVERWARE
of the Most Reliable Makes



Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.
Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.
A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.
FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,
Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

FOUND!
100-pc. Dinner Sets
In different decorations
$7.00 to $15.00.
A lot of heavy Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates
At 10 Cents
An assortment of Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $5.00
Wood and Iron Wagons, Child's Doll Coaches, Carts and Chair Carts. Pillow Sham Holders: also a full line of Tin, Granite, Wooden and Willow ware, Crocks. 1 pt. to 1 gal. at
Yocum's Novelty
Near Postoffice,
Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S
Mother's Bread
Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is
Absolutely Pure,
mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.
We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.
As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.
Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.
Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Snbscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

SOCIETY WRECKED HER LIFE.

Tired, Nervous, Aching, Trembling, Sleepless, Bloodless.

Pe-ru-na Renovates, Regulates, Restores.

A Pretty New York Woman's Recovery the Talk of Her Numerous Friends.

Mrs. J. E. Finn, 83 East High street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:---"A few years ago I had to give up social life entirely, as my health was completely broken down. The doctor advised a complete rest for a year. As this was out of the question for a time, I began to look for some other means of restoring my health.

"I had often heard of Peruna as an excellent tonic, so I bought a bottle to see what it would do for me, and it certainly took hold of my system and rejuvenated me, and in less than two months I was in perfect health, and now when I feel worn out or tired a dose or two of Peruna is all that I need."---Mrs. J. E. Finn.

Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, Elkton, Ohio, writes:

"I owe my health and life to Peruna. We rarely call in a physician; in fact, it has been years since I have taken any other medicine than yours. I am afraid of drugs, and although I have been sick many times I have taken only your medicines. They are wonderful, indeed. We have a very large house and entertain a great deal and I do all my own work, thanks to Peruna."—Mrs. J. W. Reynolds.

In Society.

A woman in society is obliged to keep late hours. She must attend receptions and balls. She seldom allows herself a quiet evening at home. Her whole time is taken up in keeping engagements or entertaining in her own home.

Her system becomes completely run down as a consequence. She soon finds herself in a condition known as systemic catarrh. This has also been called catarrhal nervousness.

If every society woman could know the value of Peruna at such a time, if they could realize the invigorating, strengthening effect that Peruna would have, how much misery could be avoided.

Letters from society women all over the United States testify to the fact that Peruna is the tonic for a run down, depleted nervous system.

Free Treatment for Women.

Any woman wishing to be placed on the list of Dr. Hartman's patients for free home treatment and advice should immediately send name and symptoms, duration of disease and treatment already tried. Directions for the first month's treatment will be promptly mailed free of charge. No free medicine will be supplied by the doctor, but all necessary directions will be furnished.

Read what the above ladies have to say of Peruna as a cure for these cases.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Engine-Driving Record

A unique record of engine-driving is reported. Robert Maybank, who has had close on fifty-two years' service on the London and South-Western Railway, has traveled on his engine during this period about 2,000,000 miles and has never once been late for duty. He was fireman of the train which, in 1863, conveyed the King, then Prince of Wales, from Windsor to Waterloo to meet his bride. During the whole of his long service he has never had an accident to a train under his charge.

In Massachusetts there are more than 300,000 people that depend altogether upon the cotton mills for a living.

The pay roll of the navy is $20,000,000 a year. N. Y.—21

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

The man who thinks a good deal of his wife should not attempt to conceal his thoughts when he is alone with her.

Could You Use Any Kind of a Sewing Machine at Any Price?

If there is any price so low, any offer so liberal that you would think of accepting on trial a new high grade, drop cabinet or upright Minnesota, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Standard, White or New Home Sewing Machine, cut out and return this notice, and you will receive by return mail, postpaid, free of cost, the handsomest sewing machine catalogue ever published. It will name you prices on the Minnesota, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, White, Standard and New Home sewing machines that will surprise you; we will make you a new and attractive proposition, a sewing machine offer that will astonish you.

If you can make any use of any sewing machine at any price, if any kind of an offer would interest you, don't fail to write us at once (be sure to cut out and return this special notice) and get our latest book, our latest offers, our new and most surprising proposition. Address

SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co., Chicago.

If the average man had his life to live over again he would probably make more mistakes than ever.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

We often hear of a middle aged man, but never of a middle aged woman. A woman is either young or old.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

If you will take the trouble to investigate you will discover that a popular man has no radical opinions.

Genesis of the Creeks.

The Twin Territory Magazine of Muskogee, O. T., gives an interesting history of the Creeks. The meaning of the name Is-to-em-us-suh-o-kee, abbreviated Mus-ko-kee, or Muskogee, means the People of the Holly Leaf Confederacy, referring to a shrub found in the Southern States near the gulf coast, known as the "gulf holly." The old-time Creeks have considerable knowledge of the medicinal virtues of the various plants and herbs of the "old nation," Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

The holly leaf was a medium used by them to purify their bodies during religious ceremonies of the feasts, fasts and festivities, sometimes called the "great condamie." "Ussch" is what they termed this medicine. Em-us-suk-o-kee is of the same character of construction as the name Uh-chap-la-o-kee, which abbreviated is rendered cha-lo-kaa, hence is derived the name of "Cherokee," the people of the confederacy having two distinct national names of one linguistic construction.

When the Muskogee or Creek Indians were first found by the European explorers and the historians they were the most powerful nation of Indians in the southeast of the main continent of America, and were more advanced toward civilization than other tribes of this country. This can be accounted for by their having an excellent code of moral laws which protected their social conditions. They had the laws of marriage and divorce. Any infringement upon these laws were punished by cutting off the ears for the first offense, cutting off the nose for the second offense, and by death for the third offense.

Industrial Economy.

A locomotive engineer on an Eastern railroad said one day to his two firemen, "Suppose you fellows work as if you, and not the company, were paying the coal bills." During six months, merely by careful firing, the men caused a saving in coal, over the average consumption of the engine, equal to almost four times the amount of wages paid the men for that period. The engine was the same; the men worked differently.—World's Work.

Pro-American.

In Germany there is now great interest shown in America and its institutions. A number of new books on the history and economics of the United States are on sale; periodicals are publishing stories of travel and articles on industrial topics, and the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg are this year giving lectures on United States history.

CZAR CALLS OUT RESERVES

Russia Resolved to Reconquer Manchuria by Weight of Numbers.

THE JAPANESE MAY ADVANCE

Consternation Among Russian People Caused by Announcement That 300,000 More Men Must Go to Far East—Cossack Raid Into Manchuria—Flying Column Crosses the Yalu.

St. Petersburg.—The Russian war plans having resulted in blundering and defeat the Czar has determined to crush the Japanese by overwhelming weight of numbers. He has called the reserves to the colors in the Moscow and Kharkoff provinces, and the Tenth and Seventeenth army corps are being placed on a war footing with all possible speed. This means that 100,000 fresh troops are to be rushed to the Far East as rapidly as possible. As soon as this great body of soldiers can be entrained reserves will be called from other provinces. Four more army corps will be mobilized, and 200,000 more men will be sent to the front. The Czar's army, on a war footing, consists of over 5,000,000 men, more than ten times the war strength of Japan.

Consternation has been caused throughout the provinces which have been called upon for reserves, but Russia has entered upon a struggle in which the cost of lives is not to be counted. The sentiment of the authorities here is that however long and expensive the war may be, it must be won, and that if Kuropatkin needs a million men or more to meet less than half that number of Japanese he must have them.

The Japanese are to be allowed to overrun Manchuria. Kuropatkin will, perhaps, make a stand at Liaoyang or Mukden, but, unless he shall be unexpectedly successful against the Japanese he will eventually withdraw with all his forces to the vicinity of Harbin, to which place the Japanese will hardly follow him. There, according to the present Russian expectation, he will settle down to wait until his present army is doubled in size, and will then start to reconquer Manchuria, to drive the Japanese into the sea, and, if necessary, to invade Japan in order to crush forever the power of the Island Empire and to dictate peace terms which will include the payment of the greatest war indemnity ever wrested from a vanquished people. This is the Russian plan.

By the departure of the troops now destined for the Far East the Russian European army will lose six out of thirty-one army corps. The previous drafts of troops from European Russia has been formed into Siberian rifle battalions, without changing the organization of the Emperor's force on this side of the Urals. The present units will be transferred bodily to Manchuria, retaining their present officers and staffs.

Viceroy Alexieff, who barely escaped from Port Arthur before the Japanese invested that stronghold, and who proceeded first to Liaoyang and then to Mukden, telegraphed to the Emperor that he had moved his headquarters to Harbin. Here he will be practically outside the zone of operations for some time to come. General Kuropatkin remains at Liaoyang. He will remain there at least until the evacuation of Newchwang can be completed and will probably then order the evacuation of Haichen. The Russians still have a small force at Newchwang which will remain there as long as possible in order to prevent a raid by bandits. When forced to leave by the approach of the Japanese it will damage the fortifications as much as possible, and will blow up the Russian gunboat Sivoutch.

JAPAN LOSES SHIP.

Torpedo Boat Sunk While Raising Mines.

Tokio.—The Japanese torpedo boat No. 48 was destroyed by a Russian mine while she was removing mines from Kerr Bay, north of Talienwan (Dalny). Seven men were killed and seven wounded.

This is the first warship Japan has lost in the war. She was blown up while Admiral Kataoka, commander of the Third Squadron, was engaged in a series of bombardments and surveying operations at Talienwan, Deep Bay and Kerr Bay.

DESTRUCTION AT DALNY.

Quays Blown Up to Prevent Japanese Landing Siege Guns.

London.—Although the destruction of Russian works at Dalny by the Russians themselves is confirmed, the details are not allowed to be known.

According to the best present information, the destruction was confined to two deep water quays, the object being to prevent the Japanese from landing siege guns with which to threaten Port Arthur.

Reorganizing New York Postoffice.

President Roosevelt, in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Robb, former assistant attorney-general for the Postoffice Department, ordered the removal of Richard C. Van Cott, son of Postmaster Van Cott, as superintendent of delivery in the New York Postoffice. This marks the beginning of the reorganization of the New York office so long expected as a result of the investigation which has been going on for ten months.

GIRL'S BODY IN CHIMNEY

Mysterious End of a Case That Excited All New York.

Little Josephine McCahill, Whom All Believed Kidnaped, Was Dead Within a Few Feet of Her Mother.

New York City.—Sudden end came to the search for little Josie McCahill, six years old, when ten days after her mysterious disappearance her body was found cramped, with the face scarred, in a narrow chimney within arm's reach of the bed where her mother lay grieving over her disappearance and refusing all consolation. Only a wall the width of a brick had hid the mystery of Josie's terrible fate from her mother. The body was discovered fifteen feet down a chimney and was taken out by detectives breaking a hole in the brick side wall of the apartment directly north of Mrs. McCahill's bedroom.

That Josie was suffocated to death and not murdered was the opinion expressed by Coroner Jackson after an autopsy had been performed upon the body of the girl at the Morgue. Both the Coroner and Coroner's Physician Schultz, who made the examination, said that absolutely no evidence in support of the foul play theory was found on the body. Coroner Jackson said:

"The girl was plainly suffocated. No marks or bruises of any kind were found on the body and there were no traces of poison in the stomach. It is my opinion that she was sitting on the top of the flue and slipped and fell in when she tried to get up. She could not have lived long enough to make any outcry. Death evidently came to her in a few minutes." The police share the belief of the Coroner that the girl's death was purely accidental.

Not in a decade has the city of New York been aroused to such general sympathetic interest in a case as has been developed by the tender feeling for the mother of the little girl who had been missing for ten days, and when it was learned that the mystery of her disappearance had been solved and the body found a crowd of fully 5000 persons gathered in front of the house, blocking the street for hours.

Rewards of $4000 offered by Senator Frawley and other men great politically in the district, mass meetings, the employment of private detectives, the service of volunteer ones of all ages—all these things stirred up Harlem.

The facts essential to an understanding of the case are briefly as follows: Josie McCahill, a pretty, light haired child, went out into the street in front of her home, 1839 Third avenue, to play with her doll about four o'clock on the afternoon of May 2. In the street she met one of her playmates, Mary Williams, who, attracted by a street band, left her about five o'clock. Josie went upstairs to her mother then, and begged to be allowed to play for a little while longer, then went from the room, a black pet cat following her. Mrs. Bridget McCahill never saw her child alive again. The police were notified, but careful search of the neighborhood developed no clew whatsoever, and the circumstances of the disappearance warranting a theory of kidnaping, the entire district became interested in the case. It was the odor from the decomposing body which directed attention to the chimney and resulted in the finding of the body.

TOREADOR IS KILLED.

Maddened Animal Crushes Life Out of Victim at a Lisbon Bull Fight.

Lisbon, Portugal.—Fernando Oliveira, the celebrated bull fighter, lost his life in a terrible manner while giving an exhibition here. His horse stumbled and he was thrown directly in the path of the charging bull.

The maddened animal trampled on Oliveira's head and then tossed the body high in the air. The unfortunate toreador was horribly mangled and life was trampled out of him.

A wild scene of panic followed the accident. Women fainted and men sickened at the fearful sight rushed for the exits. A large number of persons were trampled upon in the rush and seriously hurt.

AMERICANS FOR CHINESE ARMY.

Prince Pu Lun to Recruit an Entire Staff in This Country.

Prince Pu Lun, of China, who is now in America, is to recruit an entire staff of American officers for the new Chinese imperial reform army. The Prince has intrusted a portion of the work of recruiting to General Edmond F. English, of Yankton, S. D., who has entered into correspondence with volunteer officers all over the country.

Killed in a Prize Fight.

In a ten-round preliminary before the Central California Athletic Club, Fresno, Cal., Johnny Bryant was pounded into insensibility by Walter Robinson, a negro, and received injuries from which he died in a few hours. The fight ended in the ninth round in which Bryant was floored six times. His seconds had thrown the sponge into the ring when the blow in the jaw that rendered Bryant unconscious was struck. Robinson was arrested.

Independent Telephone Combination.

Pittsburg dispatches state that there is renewed talk in that city of a combination of the independent telephone companies from the Atlantic seaboard to Kansas City.

IN HER COFFIN 36 HOURS

Little Mabel Fearing Narrowly Escapes Burial Alive at Custer, S. D.

Funeral Stopped by Doctor on Discovering Signs of Life—Child Pronounced Dead Was Found to Be Alive.

Custer, S. D.—After lying thirty-six hours in her burial casket, litle Mabel Fearing, the five-year-old daughter of C. M. Fearing, was revived and is well on the road to recovery.

The child was saved through the intervention of Dr. E. S. Norton, a relative, who was at the house to attend her funeral. His professional instinct warned him that the rosy cheeks and unchanged appearance of the little one marked an unnatural condition, and he refused to permit the casket to be closed.

He called other physicians, and every test known to science was made to determine whether or not the child was still living. The results were satisfactory and an effort was made at once to revive her.

For several hours the physicians worked unceasingly, using artificial respiration combined with electrical stimulation and the injection of salt and strong heart stimulants.

At last signs of returning animation were noted. There had never been actual rigor mortis, and after the first two hours the limbs of the child relaxed, the lips parted, and there was noted upon the face of a mirror a faint cloud of breath. Half an hour later the stethoscope indicated a return of strong heart action.

An hour later the child was in the arms of her mother, who sobbed hysterically above the form of the child that by that time would have been consigned to the grave but for the wonderful skill of the physicians who attended her.

The supposed death of the child was due to typhoid fever. The physicians are convinced she will recover. The fever stage has been passed and with care the child will soon be in an advanced convalescent stage.

A MIDSHIPMAN DROWNED.

Boat With Five Capsizes Off Naval Academy—Attempts at Rescue.

Annapolis, Md.—Midshipman Philip Brittingham, of Wheeling, W. Va., a member of the third class of the Naval Academy, was drowned about two miles off the academy. He left the academy dock in a sailing launch with Midshipmen Anderson, Henderson, Towers and Stevenson, all of the third class. The boat was without a centreboard or air tanks, and, being caught by a strong gust of wind, capsized and sank immediately.

The five young men struggled in the water for about twenty minutes before succor reached them from another academy boat containing several other midshipmen. As the rescuing sailboat came near oars were thrown to the struggling men, but Midshipman Brittingham was unable to grasp his. Midshipman C. T. Blackburn, who was in the second boat, plunged overboard, and in his attempt to rescue his drowning classmate was dragged under.

Both came to the surface, and Midshipman R. R. Steuart went to the assistance of Blackburn. Their combined efforts proved unavailing, and Brittingham sank in seventeen feet of water. The other four midshipmen were picked up and the rescuers dived overboard in repeated but unsuccessful efforts to find the body.

Midshipman Brittingham was nineteen years old, and a son of the Rev. Joseph Brittingham.

NIAGARA POWER BILL VETOED.

Governor Declares Such Valuable Privileges Should Not Be Granted Free.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Odell announced that he had vetoed the Thompson Niagara Power bill, basing his action upon the principle that such valuable privileges as were proposed by the bill should not be given without compensation. The danger to the beauty of Niagara Falls is also pointed out by the Governor.

With the killing of this "grab" the hopes of many who saw in it a rich field for speculation are crushed. Capitalists in New York and other cities, it was stated, stood ready to pay the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Company a large sum for the almost unlimited powers the bill, if signed, would confer. No bill before the last Legislature was more persistently pushed by lobbyists than this power "grab."

GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Rich Strike Reported by an American Prospector in the Camarines.

Manila, P. I.—Advices from the provinces of the Camarines report a rich gold strike by an American prospector, who is said to have extracted 128 ounces in a short time, though he is using only primitive methods.

Chief of the Bureau of Mines McCaskey says that he is not surprised at the report, as his information has been such as to point to the existence of rich veins and placers in the district.

Bridge Breaks, Four Drown.

By the breaking of one of the spans of the suspension tramway across the Truckee River, at Lawton's Springs, five miles west of Reno, Nev., Maurice Jacobs, a young business man of Reno; Miss McMillan, daughter of a prominent business man of Reno; Mrs. S. E. Ede, Jr., and Mrs. Kingsley, of Chicago, were precipitated from the car into the swollen stream and drowned.

Steel Replacing Wood.

Steel is taking the place of wood in construction. Many freight cars are now built entirely of steel. Steel hopper coal cars are in use on most of the coal roads—huge things, larger than the old box cars, holding fifty tons of coal, and capable of being rapidly unloaded by means of the hoppers in the bottom.—World's Work.

Dry Rot in Big Trees.

The famous oak trees about the University of California are, many of them, suffering from dry rot. The decayed matter is to be removed and the cavities formed thereby are to be disinfected with coal tar and filled with cement.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Railroad on Cypress.

The Island of Cypress in the Mediterranean, will soon have a railroad from coast to coast. The amount of 8,000,000 francs has been appropriated for its construction. Engineers with their staffs have already arrived on the ground.

AT THE FIRST SIGN

Of Torturing, Disfiguring Humors Use

CUTICURA

Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to torturing, disfiguring humors of the Skin and Scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the CUTICURA Treatment, consisting of warm baths with CUTICURA Soap, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent and economical.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Torturing, Disfiguring Humors from Infancy to Age."

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN,

A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N Y

Mother Gray, Nurse in Children's Home, New York City.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

WHEAT PROSPECTS ARE BAD

No Previous Record of Such Unfavorable Conditions.

LARGE FALLING OFF IN ACREAGE

The Department of Agriculture's Monthly Crop Report Showed the Situation With Regard to Wheat to Be Extremely Bad—Due to the Destruction of Seed During the Hard Winter.

Washington, D. C.—Returns to the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture made up to May 1 show the area under winter wheat in cultivation on that date to have been about 27,083,500 acres. This is 4,932,700 acres, or 15.4 per cent., less than the area sown last fall, and 5,427,000 acres, or 16.7 per cent. less than the area of winter wheat harvested last year.

Of this abandonment Indiana reports 904,000 acres: Kansas, 713,000: Ohio, 475,000; California (mainly the usual cutting for hay), 391,000: Oklahoma, 373,000: Texas, 299,000: Illinois, 269,000; Michigan, 259,000; Nebraska, 218,000, and Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri each between 100,000 and 200,000 acres. It is a noteworthy fact that the whole of the thirty-one States having more or less winter wheat under cultivation report some abandonment of acreage.

For the 27,083,500 acres remaining under cultivation, the average condition on May 1 was 76.5, which is identical with that reported on April 1 for the entire acreage sown. The general condition averages reported on May 1, 1903, and May 1, 1902, were respectively 92.6 and 76.4, the mean of the May averages of the last ten years being 84.2.

The following table shows for the principal winter wheat States the percentage of the acreage sown last fall that is now reported as abandoned, also the averages of condition on May 1, 1904, as follows:

States.	Abandoned Acreage.	Condition.
Kansas	12.5	82.0
Missouri	6.6	84.0
California	16.2	89.0
Indiana	39.9	57.0
Nebraska	10.4	82.0
Ohio	24.5	52.0
Illinois	14.7	78.0
Pennsylvania	7.5	72.0
Oklahoma	22.5	65.0
Texas	20.4	66.0
Tennessee	9.8	81.0
Michigan	27.0	61.0
Kentucky	23.0	69.0
United States	15.4	76.5

The average condition of winter rye on May 1 was 81.2, as compared with 82.3 on April 1, 1904; 93.3 on May 1, 1903; 83.4 at the corresponding date in 1902, and 89.5, the mean of the May averages of the last ten years.

The average condition of meadow mowing lands on May 1 was 85.0, against 92.8 on May 1, 1903; 86.6 at the corresponding date in 1902, and 90.7, the mean of the May averages of the last ten years.

The average condition of spring pastures on May 1 was 80.5, against 92.0 on May 1, 1903; 84.9 at the corresponding date in 1902, and 90.3, the mean of the May averages of the last ten years.

Of the total acreage of spring plowing contemplated, 57.3 per cent. is reported as actually done up to May 1, as compared with 57.9 per cent. at the corresponding date last year, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 70.3.

The available records of the department show for no preceding year such uniformity of unfavorable conditions as is reported this month.

COMMITS BURGLARY IN SLEEP.

Young Man Awakens to Find Himself Robbing Postoffice.

Albany, Mo.—While asleep Hardin Hughes, the twenty-year-old son of Rev. Hughes, went upon a tour at 3 o'clock in the morning. The Hughes home is four blocks from the postoffice. Mr. Hughes was awakened by his son, who told him that he had been walking in his sleep and had found himself at the postoffice robbing the cash drawer when he awakened. When daylight came it was revealed that Hardin had risen in his sleep, secured a brace and bit, gone to the postoffice, and, securing a box, climbed up high enough to bore through the door two holes that released the plate glass. Then entering he went to the delivery window, climbed eight feet over into the private apartment of the office, and bored three holes into the cash drawer.

Young Hughes has been a sleepwalker since his childhood. A postoffice inspector happened to be here at the time, and will report the case to Washington for action.

J. J. HILL'S SON SAVES LIFE.

Knocked Down by Auto From Whose Path He Snatched a Child.

St. Paul.—At the risk of his own life Louis W. Hill, Vice-President of the Great Northern Railway, and son of James J. Hill, saved a seven-year-old girl from being crushed to death under the wheels of a heavy touring motor car driven by Mrs. John Fichet. The machine had become uncontrollable. The little girl stood in the way of the auto. Mr. Hill, dashing into the street, caught her by the skirt and dragged her out of harm's way. The side lamp of the auto caught his shoulder and inflicted a painful bruise, throwing him to the pavement.

WALLACE TO BUILD CANAL

Illinois Central's General Manager to Be Chief Engineer.

Chicago Railroad Man to Supervise Biggest Engineering Feat Ever Undertaken—To Take Office on June 1.

Washington, D. C.—Rear-Admiral Walker, President of the Panama Canal Commission, received a telegram from John Findley Wallace, of Chicago, General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, accepting the appointment of chief engineer in charge of the construction of the canal. Mr. Wallace will receive a salary of $25,000 a year. Mr. Wallace will take up his work with the Commission on June 1. It has not been determined when he will visit the Isthmus, all matters of detail being left for a conference with the Commission.

In reaching his conclusion to accept, Mr. Wallace gives up his prospects of promotion and a much higher salary than $25,000 a year, but he is doubtless influenced by the fact that by taking the position of chief engineer of the Panama Canal his name will be attached to the greatest piece of engineering ever undertaken. It is estimated that about two years will be required to complete the surveys, make the estimates of cost, and decide on the final plans. In round figures the canal will cost $200,000,000, and will require ten years to complete. Aside from the engineers, machinists and other skilled labor the constructive work will give employment to 50,000 men.

PASTOR KILLED BY PASTOR.

Lutheran Minister Gets Charge of Buckshot While Out Hunting.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—The Rev. Gustave Poensgen, the German Lutheran minister at Ellerslie, Canada, was fatally shot while out duck shooting with the Rev. Mr. Henson, also of Ellerslie. Mr. Henson's gun was in some unaccountable manner discharged, and Mr. Poensgen was struck in the abdomen by the charge of buckshot. He was less than three feet away from the muzzle of the gun when it was discharged. He received a terrible wound and died while on the way to town, six miles distant. Mr. Poensgen was unmarried, and lived with his mother. Mr. Henson is prostrated with grief over the accident.

TRADING STAMP BILL A LAW.

Governor Approves Measure That Was Bitterly Fought.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Odell signed the Newcomb Anti-Trading Stamp bill, which was frankly admitted as intended to curtail radically the trading stamp business as widely carried on in this State. The trading stamp companies fought it to the last day of the session, and before the Governor. The bill requires every trading stamp, except those issued by individual merchants or manufacturers, to bear a stated face value in terms of money and to be redeemable in cash or merchandise at the option of the holder.

Boy Kills Little Sister.

The ten-year-old son of John Schuster, of Dead Moose Lake, N. W. T., is accused of deliberately murdering his six-year-old sister. The children had been playing together, when, without provocation or warning, the elder attacked the younger with an iron poker and beat out her brains. The boy showed no regret when asked why he did it, and said he wanted to see what it would be like to kill a person. The authorities have sent the boy to a Prince Albert hospital for medical examination.

Edward L. Wentz Was Shot.

Silas Ison and Tom Wright are under arrest at Tazewell, Va., on the charge of murdering Edward L. Wentz, whose body was found near the place of his disappearance. The arrest was made because of the finding of a fine English riding suit, similar to that worn by Wentz when he disappeared, at the home of the men. One theory is that Wentz shot himself either accidentally or intentionally.

Jersey Republicans For Roosevelt.

The New Jersey Republican Convention at Trenton was harmonious and enthusiastic in its indorsement of President Roosevelt. The delegates were not instructed, but the platform expressed the hope that they would support him. The delegates-at-large chosen are Senators Kean and Dryden, Governor Murphy and David A. Baird.

French Horse Disease in Iowa.

The investigation by the Department of Agriculture of the horse malady which has broken out in Iowa has shown that the disease was brought to this country by horses imported from France. The malady, known as coit, is parasitical. The department is considering the question of shutting out importations of horses from France.

La Follette, Tenn., Nearly Wiped Out.

The business section of La Follette, Tenn., was burned, and thirty-five buildings were destroyed. Loss, $200,000; insurance, $60,000. The fire originated in the lamp room of the Cumberland Inn. All the guests escaped uninjured except Dr. W. F. Adams, who jumped from a third-floor window and broke a leg, and Fred Hall, who was badly burned.

Rain in New Mexico.

The eleven months' drought in New Mexico has been broken by copious showers.

Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period — how to avoid pain and suffering and remove the cause by using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"To Young Women:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—Miss Agnes Miller, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention. Fifty thousand letters from women prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulates menstruation and makes those periods painless.

READ WHAT MISS LINDBECK SAYS:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has greatly benefitted me. I will tell you how I suffered. My trouble was painful menstruation. I felt as each month went by that I was getting worse. I had severe bearing-down pains in my back and abdomen.

"A friend advised me to try Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I did so and am now free from all pain during my periods."—Jessie C. Lindbeck, 1201 6th Street, Rockford, Ill.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every ailing woman who asks for it. Her advice has restored to health more than one hundred thousand women. Why don't you try it, my sick sisters?

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

WORMS

"I write to let you know how I appreciate your Cascarets. I commenced taking them last November and took two ten cent boxes and passed a tapeworm 14 ft. long. Then I commenced taking them again and Wednesday, April 4th, I passed another tape worm 28 ft. long and over a thousand small worms. Previous to my taking Cascarets I didn't know I had a tape-worm. I always had a small appetite."
Wm. F. Brown, 184 Franklin St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Best For The Bowels **Cascarets** CANDY CATHARTIC THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 594

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS issued to soldiers of any war. Write me at once. FRANK H. REGER, Barth Block, Denver, Colo

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water — non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution — lasts longer — goes further — has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute — there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.
R. PAXTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Valuable Premiums given for Wrappers. For The Laundry **Acme SOAP** at your Grocers. Send for Catalogue N. Lautz Bros. & Co., BUFFALO

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning May 22.

Topic.—False and true ambition.—Matt. xx, 20-28.

In the incident before us Salome, the mother of James and John and probably the sister of Mary, the mother of Jesus, asks the Master that her sons might sit "one on Thy right hand and one on Thy left hand in Thy kingdom." The request was suggested by the sons (Mark x, 35). Believing that Christ was about to establish a temporal kingdom, where there would be no differences in rank and power, James and John solicit the aid of their mother, probably because of her near relationship to Christ, to secure for them the highest places of honor, which would give them special authority. This desire and request were from a human standpoint very natural, and yet the request was based upon ignorance and prompted by ambition. Jesus at once pointed out its falsity and impossibility. These places meant what they did not understand. They were not similar in character to ranks in civil and political life and were not bestowed after the same fashion. "To sit on My right hand and on My left hand is not Mine to give, but it is for them for whom it hath been prepared of My Father." On earth one place was given to a dying, unrepentant thief and the other to a repentant thief dying also by crucifixion. In the judgment day the saved will stand on Christ's right hand and the lost upon His left. How little the apostle's mother knew of what she was asking! Would she have had her sons crucified on earth and one of them lost in eternity?

In this incident, however, we have very clearly and strikingly pointed out what constitutes a false and what a true Christian ambition.

1. In the kingdom of Christ the ambition to have rank or power superior to the other members of the kingdom is a false ambition. Christ teaches us this very clearly in this incident. Such was the ambition of James and John, and Christ rebuked it. Moreover, He declared that His kingdom was unlike worldly kingdoms in this particular. "Ye know," he said, "that the rulers of the gentiles lord it over them, and their great ones exercise authority over them. Not so shall it be among you." Distinctions of rank, of power, are out of place in the kingdom of God, for in it all are brethren, and one is the Lord of all, even Christ Himself. Certain Christian denominations have ignored this teaching of Christ and have set up ecclesiastical distinctions as to rank and power, but it is no less true that the ambition for such positions is a false one. Therefore, "in honor preferring one another," let us guard against false desires for place and power in the church of Christ.

2. In the kingdom of Christ the ambition to be of the greatest service is the true ambition. "Whosoever would become great among you shall be your minister, and whosoever would be first among you shall be your servant, even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many." "Christian greatness is greatness of service." It is therefore a closed door to none, for all can serve.

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. xi, 1-9; xxvii, 15-27, 41; Num. xii, 1-15; II Sam. xv, 1-6; Prov. xvii, 19; Isa. xiv, 12-20; Matt. x, 42; xviii, 1-4; xxiii, 1-12; Rom. xii, 10.

Deeds Entered for Record.

Mary Drake to David P. Enyeart, property in Shirley township. Consideration $700.

J. A. Metz and wife to Melissa J. Metz, property in Brady township. Consideration $357.

Richard B. Wells to C. and A. Saltzman, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $40.

Annie Laity and husband to Samuel L. Lininger, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1500.

G. W. Foster and wife to W. E. Wilson, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1750.

E. M. Smith et al. to Jesse N. Smith, property in Union township. Consideration $2500.

H. Dill Strickler et al. to Francis O. Beaver, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $2000.

Samuel Stouffer et ux. to Linda M. Allen, property in Walker township. Consideration $4000.

John S. Miller and wife to James M. Lang, property in Walker township. Consideration $67.50.

Benj. B. Grove et al. to B. F. Grove, property in Penn township. Consideration $2600.

Nancy H. Waldsmith et al. to W. W. Waldsmith, property in Oneida township. Consideration $1200.

Martha Souders to Eveline Eckley, property in Oneida township. Consideration $300.

Isabella Secrest and husband to Amanda Hockenberry, property in Shirley township. Consideration $700.

J. F. Schock and wife to Harry B. Fouse, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $2400.

Penna. R. R. Co. to Wm. H. Low, property in Spruce Creek. Consideration $1.00.

W. J. Forbes and wife to J. G. Dell, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $40.00.

Homer E. Garner et al. to B. Frank Davis, property in Henderson township. Consideration $675.

A. B. McElwee and wife to Carl Schelhass, property in Cromwell township. Consideration $1200.

Mary E. Jackson to O. H. Gibboney, property in Barree township. Consideration $2540.

J. Simpson Africa, assignee, to Dr. D. P. Miller et al., property in Porter township. Consideration $9000.

Dr. D. P. Miller to James Miller, property in Porter township. Consideration $5.00.

A. M. DeForrest and wife to B. F. Wallace, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1800.

Curtin Butler and wife to Nora Snyder, property in Porter township. Consideration, $100.

W. W. Black et al., admr., to A. S. Harnish, property in Porter township. Consideration $500.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

May 22: "False and True Ambitions." Matt. xx, 20-28.

Desire for prominence, for approval by others, for unusual power, for wealth, luxury, for much of anything more than is of need, for pre-eminence over other persons, how natural all this seems, and how common among men! Who is entirely free from the canker of some of these ambitions? Disguised it may perhaps be under the various cloaks of business necessity, political expediency, religious excellence, scientific attainment and literary genius, but however cloaked it is the same old body of selfishness. At heart it is making others work for our good. It is making others act the slave while we play the role of master. It is exaltation of our will, desire and notions, with little or no regard to those of other persons. It rests on the assumption that we are superior to others, and our claims should take precedence of theirs.

The sons of Zebedee were not different from the other apostles in their ambitions. They were only more persistent and less modest in pressing their application. The mother of these men was not more given to intrigue than other women of Israel, but simply on more intimate terms with the Master.

All were seeking the best things they knew, seeking to get all possible of them and of course for themselves. No one blamed them for this except those who wanted the same things for themselves and saw these others getting ahead of them. The ten were indignant only because they felt the two had been keener than they and were gaining an advantage not due. Did this struggle for place have any influence on the mind of that strange man Judas Iscariot? Was he made fearful of displacement from his post as treasurer of the company? May not this episode have had much to do with creating distrust in the minds of the twelve regarding each other? If James and John, who have been ever so intimate with Jesus, are seeking to monopolize the best places and highest power, what hope that the others can successfully compete with them? What an opening for enmity, heart burning and endless jealousy, strife and intrigue? What hope more for companionship and peace? The disruption of the band is already in sight.

There is but one path out. This Jesus opens. To serve is the only worthy ambition. The symbol by which His disciples will be distinguished is a cross. Servitude is the most exalted nobility. He demonstrates the proposition in His own person. He is Master of all and was among them as the one who served others and was never served by them in the older sense. He was giver, not getter. He was benefactor, not the benefited.

Will they ever be able to learn this lesson? It reverses all the wheels of life. It changes good to evil and evil to good. It heaves the world from its course into a new orbit. In the readjustment will it not hurl all into chaos? "Can ye drink My cup?" he asks. "We can," they say. But Judas is silent. He holds to the old course and with the old momentum; that is all. It looks as if he leaped the track to plunge on a tangent into darkness, but this is only because the others slowly turned from the old and followed Jesus in His new "way," while Judas changed not.

If you would know how wide apart these courses swing note this incident, then turn to the place where, after Pentecost, Peter and John gain the prayed for boldness of speech and all the company share their goods in common. Then indeed they had the cup and baptism of Christ.

Wage Reduction Causes Some Logan Employes to Quit.

The small mill (eight inch) at the works of the Logan Iron and Steel Company is not doing business, because of a strike of the roughers. The strike is due to a reduction of wages recently made. The dissatisfied men say that while in the other departments of the works the reduction amounted to about ten per cent. the roughers in the small mill suffered to the extent of nearly thirty per cent., hence the walk out.

About thirty men are idle because of the strike.

Six men who came here from Milton to take positions in the mill, when they learned the situation went back, being union men.

The information the *Sentinel* has is from the men involved. Nothing can be learned from the company's side.—*Democrat and Sentinel.*

—James Colobine, better known among railroad men and the patrons along his route as "Dad," the oldest engineer on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania railroad, was retired Wednesday. "Dad," who is 68, entered the service on March 1, 1857, as fireman for Jacob Geibler, on engine No. 8, an old wood-burner, then hauling the work train at Mifflin. "Dad" has been an engineer on the same Lewistown division for thirty-three years, and claims to have covered a distance of 751,608 miles.

SHAPIRO BROTHERS' SPRING OPENING

Mapleton, Pa.

The whole store is made attractive for this grand spring opening. The entire building is beautifully decorated, and we know you will enjoy visiting our store during our spring opening. The display shows Spring and Summer Merchandise such as has never been shown before in any store in Huntingdon county. You cannot afford to miss this grand exhibition of the many economies that purchasing here makes possible.

A GREAT SALE OF WOMEN'S SUITS, SKIRTS, WAISTS and COATS.

Big purchases made with a view to making this the most successful in the history of this store. All this seasons styles are represented in this grand stock. The garments are man tailored, perfect fitting, and this sale offers opportunities for buying your spring costumes at prices that means savings of 25 to 35 per cent.

Women's Spring Suits.
Strictly man tailored garments in the newest styles handsomely designed and made perfect fitting. The very best suits that have ever been offered for this money. **6.49**

Dress and Walking Skirts.
Stylish garments trimmed with bands of taffeta silk..... **1.75**
Fancy Walking Skirts, the newest cut, new spring mixtures, side pleated with flare at bottom. **2.25**

Wash Waists in New Styles
Figured Madras waists with black and white effects..... **50c**
Plain and fancy white waists made in the latests cuts. Price..... **75c and 1.00**

Colored and White Dress Goods.
Batistes, Henriettas, Shirt Waist Suitings, Madras, Fancy Ginghams, White Denim and many new styles in Dress Goods at prices lower than the lowest.
The Stock is Worthy of Your Inspection.

Lace Curtains in Every Style.
These are extraordinary bargains which cannot be secured elsewhere.
2 1-2 yard long Lace Curtains.....39c a pair
3 yard long Lace Curtains.....65c a pair
3 1-2 yard long Lace Curtains.....90c a pair

CARPETS. MATTINGS. LINOLEUMS.

All this seasons goods in new spring patterns at prices which enable you to save 25 to 35 per cent.

CARPETS.
Heavy Ingrain Carpet.....19c
Fancy Brussels Carpets.....50c
Floor Oil Cloth.....25c

MATTINGS.
Japan Matting, in extra fancy patterns.....19c
China Matting, pretty patterns.....15c
Grass Matting, plain & fancy patterns, as low as .10c

Men's Furnishings Goods.
Balbriggan undershirts.....24c
Men's Spring Hats in new shapes.....$1.00
Fancy Neckwear.
English Squares, Puffs, Four-in-hand and many others.....25c

Summer Furniture.
Our assortment for the season of 1904 is now complete. It includes some fetching novelties, and we advise early selections a many of the choicest things are now displayed and early buyers will surely get best choice.

EXTRAORDINARY CLOTHING VALUES!

A purchase from a big maker who has faith in his stock and who tells us he will back up our guarantee. A new suit for one that fails in service giving. Here is the best reminder that every suit is a bargain.

Men's Suits.
Men's Cassimere Suits...$2.49
Men's fancy Striped Suits..$5.00
Men's fancy Black Suits..$7.00

Boys' Suits.
Boys' Fancy Cheviot Suits, 99c
Boys' double-breasted fancy serge suits....$1.45
Boys' Norfolk Suits.....$1.75
Boys' Russian Blouse Suits.....$2.00

Men's and Boys' Pants.
Men's work pants.....75c
Men's dress pants.....$1.00
Men's fine dress pants...$1.50
Boys' knee pants.....25c
Boy's dress pants.....50c

Our Clothing Cannot be surpassed

White Lawn	8c per yd
Calico	5½c per yd
Fancy Ginghams	5c yd
Men's Work Shirts	20c
Heavy Overalls	45c
Fine Muslin	5½c yd
Fancy Sheets	50c
Pillow Cases	10c
Men's Suspenders	15c

Spring and Summer Shoes.
Tbe correct sorts, the correct shapes, good quality, perfect fitting and at remarkable savings. The best production of the leading makers.

Men's Shoes.
Patent Kid Shoes...$1.75
Black Vici Kid Shoes.....$1.50
Men's Work shoes .$1.00

Boys' & Girls' Shoes.
Boys' Dress Shoes...$1.00
Girls' Dress Shoes.. 75c
Boys' Patent Leather Shoes.....$1.50

Women's Shoes.
Woman's dress shoes..$1
Patent Leather colt skin and shiny leather...$1.50 to $2.00

We keep on hands the best and purest groceries, buy all kinds of Country Produce, fill all mail orders promptly. We invite you to trade with us, and hope to be able to please you.

Fancy Lace	5c per yd
White Handk'c'fs	2 for 5
Sugar	5c
Coffee	12c
Tomatoes	3 cans for 25c
Rice	6c per lb
Men's Dress Shirts	50c
Rubber Collars	10c
Fancy Dress Caps	26c

Shapiro Bros.

BARGAIN MERCHANTS,

Mapleton Depot, Penna.